Homœopathic

Medical College

of the

UNIVERSITY of MICHIGAN

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

1900-1901

ANN ARBOR
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
1900

TWENTY SIXTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

1900-1901

ANN ARBOR, MICH.:
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
1900

COURIER OFFICE, PRINTERS AND BINDERS
ANN ARBOR, MICH., 1900

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(Office at Lansing.)

1900

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CALENDAR

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1900–1901.

1900.		
September	24.	*Examination for Admission.*
September	24.	*Registration of Students* having admission upon Diploma.
September	25.	First Semester Begins.
November	—.	Thanksgiving recess of three days.
December	21.	(Evening.) Holiday Vacation begins.
1901.		
January	8.	Exercises resumed.
February	8.	(Evening.) First Semester Closes.
February	11.	Second Semester Begins.
April	12.	(Evening.) Recess begins, ending April 22. (Evening).
June	20.	Commencement in all the Departments of the University.

INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN THE STUDENTS

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

BY THE FOLLOWING

Faculty Members of the University.

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

OSCAR LESEURE, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases.

CLAUDIUS B. KINYON, M.D., Professor of Gynœcology and Obstetrics.

OSCAR R. LONG, M.D., Lecturer on Mental Diseases.

WILLIAM A. POLGLASE, M.D., Lecturer on Nervous Diseases.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, PHD., M.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry.

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, PHD., M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry.

OTIS C. JOHNSON, A.M., PHC., Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

PAUL C. FREER, PHD., M.D., Professor of General Chemistry.

WARREN P. LOMBARD, A.B., M.D., Professor of Physiology.

J. PLAYFAIR MCMURRICK, A.M., PH.D., Professor of Anatomy.

E. F. JOHNSON, B.S., LL.M., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

FREDERICK G. NOVY, SCD., M.D., Junior Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry.

GOTTHELF C. HUBER, M.D., Junior Professor of Anatomy.

MOSES GOMBERG, SCD., Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE O. HIGLEY, M.S., Instructor in General Chemistry.

DAVID M. LICHTY, M.S., Instructor in Physics.

SIMON M. YUTZY, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy.

ALFRED S. WARTHIN, PH.D., M.D., Instructor in Pathology.

HERBERT H. WAITE, A.B., Instructor in Bacteriology.
CHARLES L. BLISS, B.S., Assistant in Physiological Chemistry.
THOMAS B. COOLEY, A.B., M.D., Assistant in Hygiene.
AUGUST E. GUENTHER, Assistant in Physiology.
BERT W. PEET, B.S., Assistant in General Chemistry.
ROBERT C. BOURLAAD, A.B., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
EDWARD A. WILLIS, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
GERTRUDE FELKER, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
ARTHUR M. LINDAWER, Assistant in Organic Chemistry.
DEAN W. MYERS, M.D., Assistant to the Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.
RAYMOND A. CLIFFORD, M.D., Assistant to the Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
FLOYD E. WESTFALL, M.D., House Surgeon.
HARRY M. PIPER, M.D., House Surgeon.
BERTHA J. BRYANT, In Charge of Training School for Nurses.
RUSSELL E. ATCHISON, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

The Following are the Faculty Appointments:

THEO. BACMEISTER, Instructor in Pharmacology.
PAULINE WILSON, Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics.
GEO. S. MANN, Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.
CHAS. W. EDMUNDS, Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
OVERTON W. BRADLEY, Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
SCOTT F. HODGE, Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Nervous Diseases.

Officers of the Faculty.

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D., DEAN.
ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D., SECRETARY.

Homœopathic Medical College

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

It is a yearly custom of medical colleges to prepare announcements of their advantages, privileges, and courses of study. This plan has so long prevailed that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The custom, therefore, may be said to him became a law.

In enumerating the special features of this Homœopathic Medical College the first point of advantage noticed is that it is a department of a great University.

The University of Michigan.

The University of Michigan is the largest State University in the United States and, with a single exception, the most largely attended institution of learning in America. Last year its student body numbered 3,500 persons, representing every state in the Union and almost every foreign country.

The University of Michigan is a part of the public educational system of the State. In accordance with the law, the University aims to complete and crown the work that is begun in the public schools, by furnishing ample facilites for liberal education in literature, science, and the arts, and for thorough professional study of medicine, engineering, pharmacy, law, and dentistry.

Through the aid that has been received from the United States and from the State, it is enabled to offer its privileges, with only moderate charges, to all persons of either sex, who are qualified for admission. While Michigan has endowed her University primarily for the higher education of her own sons and daughters, it must be understood that she also opens the doors of the institution to all students, wherever their homes. It is in the broad, generous, and hospitable spirit, that the University has been founded, and that it endeavors to do its work.

To a student, selecting a place for the study of medicine, the advantages of residence in a university city must be apparent. Contact with university life and association with students in other lines of thought are in themselves educational. Acquaintances and friendships are formed which will prove of life-time value and pleasure. Through

friends made in college, many a young doctor has been led to a favorable location for the practice of his profession. Naturally most of the associates and friends of the physician's life will be outside his own profession. The culture acquired by a four years residence in the Ann Arbor atmosphere will widen the influence and usefulness of the physician who takes his degree from this Homœopathic Medical College.

LABORATORY METHODS.

Another advantage of attendance upon this College is the teaching of the fundamentals of medicine by specialists. Within a dozen years medical teaching has changed most radically. The time was when a medical college consisted of a hospital and a dissecting room. The methods learned in the latter were practiced in the former or vice versa—probably nobody knows exactly which.

Be that as it may the hospital was the essential practical element in the old method of teaching medicine. Why? Because medical teaching then was what the kindergarten is today. Object lessons were the all in all. Pathology was learned by infection—accidental to be sure—of the patient and a postmortem of the victim. Treatment was empirical or directly experimental.

Today all this is changed. The laboratory in its modern development has shown the medical man avenues of entrance into the innermost recesses of human life. No longer is he checked by the cutaneous covering of the body. The test tube, microscope, spectroscope, Crook's tube, ophthalmoscope, stethescope, these and other modern appliance have made it possible to read the heretofore hidden mysteries and penetrate the darkest chamber of that wonderful temple—the human body. Some one has said "the doctor no longer looks *at* the patient, he looks *into* him." It is universally acknowledged that the laboratory

courses here, demanding 1500 hours of actual undergraduate work, give this College an unrivalled standing in the professional world. The knowledge gained in this way makes it possible for the Ann Arbor graduate to "look into the patient" and to study him as the graduate of a purely clinical school cannot hope to do.

THE LABORATORIES.

The laboratories are so extensive and numerous that it will not be out of place, perhaps, to devote considerable space to their description.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.

The anatomical laboratory is admirably adapted for its purpose; it contains two well-lighted and well-ventilated dissecting rooms, one for men and one for women, and a third room for the study of the anatomy of the central nervous system. Suitable methods are employed for the preservation of anatomical material, and the student's work is facilitated by free access to osteological and other preparations.

The Anatomical Law of Michigan furnishes, without embarrassment, an ample supply of material for the purpose of practical anatomy. Every student is obliged to dissect thoroughly and carefully every part of the body during his course.

All students who have completed the requirements in descriptive and practical anatomy, pursue a course in operative surgery upon the cadaver. This work is done under the personal supervision of the Professor of Surgery.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

The chemical laboratories provide for classes in general, analytical, organic, and physical chemistry, in pharmacy, in chemical technology, and in metallurgical assaying. Opportunities are given for original research in the several branches of chemical seience and for independent investigations. In the course of the year, classes are formed in forty-six distinct courses of study. In the greater number of these courses the method of work combines training in laboratory operations with instruction by lectures and conference, these methods being united in one course.

The chemical building contains in all about 37,000 square feet of floor space. Besides the rooms for recitations, storage, administration, etc., the laboratories for students have an area of about 25,000 square feet.

The laboratory for general chemistry is separately organized. Courses in elementary inorganic chemistry, as well as physical chemistry and the advanced branches of the science are offered; research work, both in inorganic and in organic general chemistry, is also arranged for a limited number of students, and is carried on in a separate room. Modern apparatus is on hand for all the varieties of work that are liable to be undertaken, and a well-equipped balance is provided.

The laboratories of analytical chemistry, organic chemistry, pharmacy and chemical technology, are carried on together. There are separate work rooms for qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, iron and steel analysis, and for optical work. There are separate rooms for original research. The building contains two lecture rooms, two recitation rooms, and a museum with collections for instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacognosy, and chemical technology. In the ventilation of the work rooms the supply of fresh air is enforced by driving fans, and the removal of foul air is effected by strong draught flues, with which, also, work-hoods are connected.

The chemical laboratories are open throughout the college year to all students of the University, and are regularly used by all departments except the Department of Law. They are also open to any person who wishes to pursue special studies therein, providing he complies with the conditions for admission to that department of the University to which the desired special studies properly belong.

Three hundred and eighty students are engaged in these laboratorles at the same time, each at a table provided for one worker. During the year, from 600 to 800 students complete from one to four courses of study each in the various branches of chemistry. The Students engage in chemical work as it is needful for their different purposes—the pursuit of science, or the preparation for teaching, for the several professions applying chemistry, and for the various chemical arts and industries.

The chemical library contains complete sets of all the most important chemical journals of present and former times, as well as the standard manuals, dictionaries and encyclopedias. It thoroughly provides for all kinds of chemical work.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The apartments provided for the physiological laboratory offer excellent facilities for practical work, whether of class instruction or original investigation. A large and well-lighted room is appropriated chiefly to the use of undergraduate students, who perform under the direction of instructors most of the fundamental physiological experiments. The subjects commonly embraced in the practical course relate to the physi-

ology of the nerves and muscles, reflex action, circulation, respiration, and digestion. A smaller room is devoted to advanced work and original investigation. The laboratory has a good supply of apparatus, tools, etc., and is open daily for physiological experiment and research.

HISTOLOGICAL AND EMBRYOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The laboratory is well supplied with microscopes, microscopical accessories, microtomes, imbedding apparatus and other instruments used in histological and embryological work. During his term of instruction in the laboratory each student is furnished with microscopical reagents, a microscope and a table for his own use, so that the practical work is carried out by each individual for himself. In the elementary course in histology an effort is made to teach the student the use of the microscope, the methods of teasing, the methods of mounting paraffine and celloidine sections, and the use of a number of the more commonly employed stains.

During his stay in the laboratory the student makes about one hundred and fifty preparations, and he is required to sketch them all as he makes them. These preparations are so arranged as to furnish him with specimens of typical cells and cell division, and all the elementary tissues, of the various glands and organs of the body, of the epidermis, of the central and peripheral nervous system, and of the sensory end-organs and the special senses.

In the course on microscopical technique, which is open only to those who have completed the elementary work, the student is instructed in the various methods of hardening, staining and counting red and white blood cells, and the use of the microscope in forensic medicine.

An optional laboratory course in the embryology of the salamander, the chick, and mammalia is offered, which is open to students who have completed the elementary work in histology and a course in microscopical technique, and have attended lectures in embryology. There is also an optional laboratory course in the microscopic anatomy of the brain and the special senses.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

This laboratory is supplied with microscopes, microtomes, paraffine ovens, and the other apparatus necessary in the study of pathologic histology. Each student is furnished with a locker containing a microscope with high and low powers, and is assigned to a table containing the necessary stains and regeants for practical work. These are furnished by the laboratory.

The supply of material for the study of pathologic histology is the result of collections made in the pathological institutes of Vienna and

Freiburg, and embraces almost every known pathologic condition. This collection gives ample material for the regular courses, and, in addition, offers special opportunites to the advanced student who may wish to pursue studies in certain lines of special pathology, as the pathology of the nervous system, ganito-urinary tract, skin, etc. It is especially to the graduate student that this collection presents a fine opportunity for special work, as he is thereby offered practically the same advantages as those given in the principal laboratories abroad.

In addition, an abundant supply of fresh material comes from the clinics of the University Hospitals, and this is utilized to the fullest extent in the teaching both of gross and of microscopical pathology. The laboratory is fitted with a Bausch and Lomb carbonic acid freezing microtome for use in the making of quick diagnoses and in the preparation of fresh material for class study. By the use of this instrument stained sections may be had in three minutes after the removal of the tissues from the body, and the student is thus enabled to make a study of morbid changes impossible in hardened material.

The required course in pathologic histology lasts eight weeks, five afternoons a week being required, though Saturday afternoon is usually taken for this work. The student studies the histology of morbid processes in fresh and hardened material, in stained and unstained sections, and applies chemical tests, etc. He is further required to demonstrate his knowledge by drawings and written descriptions of the specimens. The course includes the study of the most important alterations in the blood and circulatory system, changes in nutrition, tumors, infectious diseases, and the more important diseases of special organs. About one hundred and seventy-five specimens, stained and ready for mounting, are given to the class as unknowns for identification and demonstration. These become the property of the student. The study of inflammation is also made in the living animal.

Written reports upon each of these specimens are required, and, in addition, fifty drawings. Small prizes are offered yearly for the best two sets of drawings; for this year, fifteen dollars and five dollars.

A practical working knowledge of pathologic technique is also required of each student; and he is instructed in the methods of examination of fresh tissues; in the various processes of hardening, embedding, cutting, etc., and in the use of the most important stains.

A special course in technique and in the diagnosis of malignancy is offered to junior students who have finished the regular course. Reagents and apparatus are furnished by the laboratory, and separate rooms are set apart for the use of the advanced student. The abundance of valuable material available for this course offers unusual opportunities to the physician who may wish to take special work. To such and to

those who wish to work up material of their own every facility is offered. The members of this advanced class form a Journal Club which meets weekly. At these meetings reports are made in detail on material given the student for examination, papers are read, specimens exhibited and general discussions held.

An advanced laboratory class for senior students is held on Saturday mornings. This course is limited to the special study of the blood, genito-urinary tract, eye, etc. An opportunity is given each student for work in any special line he may choose for original investigation.

The laboratory contains a set of pathological models and a nucleus of a pathological museum which already contains many rare and valuable specimens. These are utilized for teaching purposes as far as possible.

Autopsies.—A senior course in post-mortem work is given one hour weekly thoughout the year. The most important methods of making sections are demonstrated upon the cadaver, and are repeated until the student is thoroughly familar with them. Especial attention is paid to the gross appearance of both normal and pathologic conditions of the body.

The clinical autopsies are held before the members of the senior and junior classes, and the findings thoroughly demonstrated. No regular time can be set for this work, but in the event of a post-mortem the students are excused from other work in hand, so that they may be present at the section. The number of these autopsies has greatly increased within the last few years, and the cases shown have been most instructive ones.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

The hygienic laboratory has a large room devoted to bacteriological work, containing all of the improved apparatus employed by Koch. The course in bacteriology extends through three months and requires four hours daily in the laboratory for this time. All the known pathogenic and the most important non-pathogenic germs are studied. The microscopes used are those of Zeiss and Leitz. All animals needed for experimentation are supplied by the laboratory. There are also courses in the chemical and bacteriological examination of drinking water, and in the study of food adulterations. Besides these, advanced students who wish to do practical work on the study of ptomains and leucomaines are accommodated.

The objects had in view in the establishment of this laboratory were as follows: (1) original research as to the causation of disease; (2) sanitary examination of food and drink; (3) instruction to students.

Besides the large bateriological room, there are rooms fitted especially for gas analysis and water analysis, and private rooms for original

research. There are also a cold chamber, a disinfecting chamber and an animal room.

PATHOGENETIC LABORATORY.

A laboratory of experimental pathogenesy has been established in the Homœopathic building on the campus. This laboratory is equipped with the necessary apparatus for experimentation with medicinal substances on the healthy human body. This is a special feature of the school, Provings are made, and each student is required to do a certain amount of orginal work and research in the pathogenic field. A complete course in Homœopathic pharmaceutics is given in this laboratory.

THE HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL FACILITIES.

Important as are the laboratory methods of instruction, the neccessity of practical knowledge of sickness and disease has not been overlooked. Unique hospital privileges are offered the students of this Homœopathic Medical College. The state provides and equips its hospital and guarantees its maintenance. This obviates the neccessity for private patients and the service needful to their reception. No patient is admitted except on his agreement to be presented to the class. The result is that every patient is available for clinical study. The city colleges boasting of vast clinical facilities have the associated hospitals filled with private patients, inaccessible to students, or with paupers kept by the noble charity of the hospital endowment. By the very virtue of this, endowments are given for sweet charity's sake and not to promote the clinical knowledge of medical students. Therefore few hospital wards are open for the free and unlimited use of undergraduates.

On the other hand the University Hospital, Homœopathic, is in reality a grand clinical laboratory. The patient is admitted primarily for the benefit of the associated medical college and, incidentally, that he may be cured. He is examined, his case diagnosed, his treament prescribed and administered, as far as may be, by the medical students.

When an operation is performed it is in the presence of the class. The anæsthetic is given and assistance rendered by the students. All of this is done, of course, in the presence and under the direction of a member of the faculty but the clinical knowledge which the student gains by actual experience is invaluable. It is doubtful if any other institution offers such close contact with clinical material.

Did space permit it would be interesting to take up the several departments of work and detail the methods of each. In physical diagnosis, in surgery and surgical dressings, in gynæcology and daily treatment of gynæcological cases, in the care and treatment of general medical cases, in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in the use of the trial case and correction of errors of refraction, in the examinasion, delivery and after care of obstetrical cases—in all these lines every student of the upper classes has experiences which are multiplied many fold.

A NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING.

The present hospital building, erected in 1892, has been found inadequate to the needs of the college. To relieve the pressure and increase the clinical facilities of the University, the last Legislature increased the mill-tax and made possible the erection of a magnificent new Homœopathic Hospital. The building is now nearing completion. When finished and occupied, as it will be by October 1st, 1900, it will be one of the finest Homœopathic Hospitals in the world There will be others larger, but the one hundred and forty beds will afford ample clinical facilities for our students for years to come.

The new building, planned by a New York architect, is in the form of a T. It is built of native granite, "nigger-heads," to the top of the first story, and, above that, of Illinois gray pressed brick. With its roof of red tile and a

frontage of three hundred feet, it is an imposing building.

The interior finish is of red oak. There are six wards and many private rooms. The operating room is of marble and iron, thoroughly aseptible. The eye operating room is finished in white marble. Every modern idea in construction and arrangement has been incorporated in the plans.

Friendliness in Ann Arbor to the cause of Homœopathy is shown by the unanimity of the municipal vote to donate seventeen thousand dollars for the purchase of a site for the building. Out of the hundreds of votes cast but *sixteen* were against the gift!

The site is particularly well adapted to the purpose. It is directly across the street from the University grounds and is on the street car line. The five acres of land and fine residence make up the grounds and house of what for generations has been one of the finest homes in the city.

The surgical, medical, gynæcological, neurological and ophthalmological clinics are held daily, at which times examinations of patients are made by the professors in charge, and by students under the direction of professors, prescriptions given, and surgical operations performed in in the presence of the class. The several clinics are held on separate days, of which the profession throughout the State will be notified. The clinical advantages of this institution are increasing.

The medical and surgical care of the County Infirmary is in the hands of a member of the Faculty. This adds greatly to the abundance of clinical material.

In addition to special rooms with all modern apparatus and appliances for antiseptic surgery, there is a lying-in ward. Each senior student is required to attend cases of labor and become familiar with the duties of the lying-in room, under the immediate direction of a member of the Faculty.

The hospital is furnished with all modern electrical

appliances, and, where indicated, skilled attendants apply electrical treatment. The junior and senior students receive special instruction in this line. One of the very best X-ray machines is in daily operation.

Much attention is paid to physical diagnosis, and the abundance of clinical material furnishes many interesting cases. Students are required to take the history of patients and, under proper supervision, make personal examinations and prescriptions. It is the aim of the Faculty to make clinical instruction systematic and thorough.

The hospital is kept open for patients during the entire year. Under the present organization, patients are much better accommodated, and clinical instruction is rendered more systematic and efficient than was formerly possible. The expenses to patients are only for their board, for unusual appliances or special nursing, and for medicines, the services of the Faculty being rendered gratuitously.

Patients who desire to enter the hospital are requested to write to the Superintendent to ascertain if there is room for their accommodation, and to obtain a circular giving fully the rules governing admission.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Every applicant for admission to the Homœopathic Medical College must be at least seventeen years of age, and must present to the Faculty satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

Women are admitted, as to all other departments of the University, on the same conditions as men.

Matriculates in a regular course in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, graduates of literary colleges of good standing, graduates of approved diploma schools and of other high schools of equal standing, are admitted without examination on presentation of proper evidence to the Secretary of the Faculty. For all others the requirements for admission are as follows:

English.—An essay of not less than two pages (foolscap), correct in spelling, punctuation, capital letters, grammar, and paragraphing.

Mathematics.—*Arithmetic.*—Fundamental rules, Fractions (common

and decimal), Denominate Numbers, Percentage, Proportion, Involution and Evolution, and the Metric System of Weights and Measures. *Algebra.*—Fundamental Rules, Fractions, Equations of the Frst Degree containing two or more unknown quantities. *Geometry.*—Plane Geometry.

Physics.—An amount represented by Carhart and Chute's Elements of Physics.

Botany.—The elements of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology as given in Spalding's introduction to Botany.

Zoology.—Packard's Zoology, briefer course, or Physical Geography.

History.—Meyer's General History, or an equivalent; and Higginson's or Johnson's History of the United States, or McLaughlins History of the American Nation.

Latin.—Jones' First Latin Book, or Harkness's Latin Reader, or an equivalent amount in any other text-book. An applicant who is not prepared to pass the examination in Latin, may take a condition in this subject, which condition he must removed before entering on the work of the second year.

Examinations for admission will be held Monday, September 24, 1900. Applicants are required to present themselves on said day, as they are expected to be in attendance on the first day of the term, when the regular course of instruction begins. To provide for cases in which it is absolutely impossible for the applicant to be present at the time announced, supplementary examinations will be held at such time as may be determined by the Faculty; but no excuse except of an urgent character, will be accepted for failure to appear at the first examination.

Before admission to examination, every applicant is required to present to the Secretary of the Faculty the Treasurer's receipt for the payment of the matriculation fee and the annual fee. It will, therefore, be necessary for him to apply first to the Steward at his office in University Hall, register his name as a student in the Homœopathic Medical College, and pay his fees to the Treasurer. In case of rejection, the money paid preliminary to examina.ion will be refunded.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Persons who have studied medicine elsewhere may be admitted to advanced standing upon evidence of proficiency in the studies which have already been pursued by the class to which they seek admission.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

The course of instruction for women is in all respects equal to that for men. Practical Anatomy is pursued by the two sexes in separate rooms; but in the lectures, in public clinics, in the laboratories, and in various class exercises, it is found that both sexes may attend with propriety at the same time.

The following schedule shows the arrangement of studies for the course of four years. Three or more lectures are given each forenoon; the afternoons are devoted to laboratory and to clinical work.

FIRST YEAR.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FIRST SEMESTER.

Subjects.	*Hours Required.*
Principles of Medicine,	1 hour per week.
Osteology,	2 hours per week.
General Anatomy,	2 hours per week.
General Chemistry,	5 hours per week.
Histology and Embryology,	3 hours per week.
Physics,	5 hours per week.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN SECOND SEMESTER.

Subjects.	*Hours Required.*
Materia Medica,	1 hour per week.
Pharmacy,	1 hour per week.
General Anatomy,	2 hours per week.
Anatomy of Joints and Ligaments,	2 hours per week.
Organic Chemistry,	5 hours per week.
Histology and Embryology,	3 hours per week.

LABORATORY WORK IN THE FIRST YEAR.*

Subjects.	*Hours Required.*
Anatomy (2 periods),	Every day for 9 weeks.
Chemistry,	Every day for 9 weeks.
Histology and Embryology,	Every day for 9 weeks.

*Four to five hours constitute a day's work in the laboratory.

SECOND YEAR.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FIRST SEMESTER.

Subjects.	*Hours Required.*
Materia Medica,	1 hour per week.
Theory and Practice,	1 hour per week.
Surgery,	1 hour per week.
Physiology,	5 hours per week.
Bacteriology,	3 hours per week.
Physiological Chemistry,	3 hours per week.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN SECOND SEMESTER,

Subjects.	*Hours Required.*
Materia Medica,	1 hour per week.
Theory and Practice,	1 hour per week.
Surgery,	1 hour per week.
Physiology,	3 hours per week.
Hygiene,	3 hours per week.
Pathology,	2 hours per week.

LABORATORY WORK IN THE SECOND YEAR.

Subjects.	*Hours Required.*
Bacteriology,	Every day for 9 weeks.
Physiological Chemistry,	Every day for 9 weeks.

THIRD YEAR.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN THIRD YEAR.

Subjects,	*Hours Required.*
Minor Gynæcology,	1 hour per week.
Major Gynæcology,	2 hours per week.
Obstetrics,	2 hours per week.
Surgery,	3 hours per week.
Theory and Practice,	3 hours per week.
Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology,	2 hours per week.
Materia Medica,	3 hours per week.
Pathology,	2 hours per week.

LABORATORY WORK IN THIRD YEAR.

Practical Pathology,	Every day for 9 weeks.

CLINICAL COURSES IN THIRD YEAR.

General Medicine,	3 hours a week.
Surgery,	4 hours a week.
Gynæcology,	4 hours a week.
Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology,	4 hours a week.

FOURTH YEAR.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST SEMESTER.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
8 A. M.	PROF. HINSDALE Theory and Practice.	PROF. HINSDALE Theory and Practice.	PROF. DEWEY, Materia Medica.	PROF. DEWEY, Materia. Medica.	PROF. HINSDALE Theory and Practice.
9 A. M.	PROF. COPELAND Ophthalmology.	PROF. LESEURE, Surgery.	PROF. KINYON, Gynæcology.		PROF. COPELAND Otology.
10 A. M.	PROF. KINYON, Gynæcology.	PROF. LESEURE, Surgical Clinic.	PROF. HINSDALE Medical Clinic.	PROF. LESEURE, Surgery.	PROF. KINYON, Obstetrics.
11 A. M.		PROF. DEWEY. Principles of Homœopathy.	PROF. HINSDALE Medical Clinic.		PROF. LESEURE, Surgery.
1 P. M.	PROF. DEWEY, Nervous Diseases and Clinic.	PROF. COPELAND Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.		PROF. COPELAND Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.	
2 P. M.	PROF. KINYON, Gynæcological Clinic.		PROF. KINYON, Gynæcological Clinic.		PROF. LESEURE, Surgical Clinic.

FOURTH YEAR.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FOURTH YEAR.

SECOND SEMESTER.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
8 A. M.	Prof. Hinsdale Theory and Practice.	Prof. Hinsdale Theory and Practice	Prof Dewey, Materia Medica.	Prof. Dewey, Materia Medica.	Prof. Hinsdale Theory and Practice.
9 A. M.	Prof. Copeland Laryngology.	Prof. LeSeure, Surgery.	Prof. Kinyon, Gynæcology.	Prof. LeSeure, Surgery.	Prof. Copeland Ophthalmology
10 A. M.		Prof. LeSeure, Surgical Clinic.	Prof. Hinsdale Medical Clinic.	Prof. LeSeure, Surgery.	Prof. LeSeure. Surgery.
11 A. M.	Prof. Kinyon, Gynæcology.	Prof. Dewey, Materia Medica.	Prof. Hinsdale Medical Clinic.	Prof. Kinyon, Gynæcology.	Prof. Johnson, Medical Jurisprudence.
1 P. M.	Prof. Dewey, Nervous Diseases and Clinic.	Prof. Copeland Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.		Prof. Copeland Clinic, Ear, Eye, Nose, and Throat.	
2 P. M.	Prof. Kinyon, Gynæcological Clinic.		Prof. Kinyon, Gynæcological Clinic.		Prof. LeSeure, Surgical Clinic.

THE PRACTICAL CHAIRS.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Materia medica is taught as a natural science. Three lectures weekly are given upon these important subjects; the lectures are based as far as possible on studies of the original provings, paying special attention to the genius of each drug, its characteristics and its relationship to other drugs. The physiological action of drugs, as ordinarily understood, is duly considered.

Systematic instruction in the principles and philosophy of Homœopathy is a special feature. This course, based upon Hahnemann's Organon is given to the whole class, beginners as well as advanced students, fixing thereby in the minds of students the underlying principles of the science of Homœopathic practice.

A thorough laboratory course in drug proving is one of the special features of this school. Students are required to do a certain amount of original work in drug pathogenesy under the supervision of the professor of materia medica. A course in homœopathic pharmacology is also given.

Text-books: Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura. Dunham's Lectures. Allen's Primer. Farrington. Dewey's Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Essentials of Therapeutics. Hahnemann's Organon. Boericke's Principles of Homœopathic Materia Medica.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY.

Each student is required to prepare from the crude material, ready for use, a series of remedies. A practical course in field medical botany is given by a demonstrator who goes with the class to the place where native medical plants are found growing in their natural condition. The plants are gathered and prepared for making mother tinctures and triturations.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE

The principles of medicine are taught in a separate course in which the scientific explanation of disease, and the principles upon which a system of cure must be constructed, are discussed. Attention is given to historic medicine and the various systems that have been in vogue as means of attempted cure. In the medical clinic the idea is never lost sight of that the function of the physician is to cure the sick, and that to accomplish this end accurate prescribing is of the highest importance.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The instruction in theory and practice is didactic and clinical. The subject is divided into separate courses covering all the ground, both general and special, with which a physician in general practice must be familiar. The aim is to make the student, by applying his knowledge of pathology, a good diagnostician, his knowledge of materia medica, a good prescriber. In the clinics especial attention is given to dietetics and other regimental means of treatment.

A special course in diseases peculiar to childhood and in the feeding of infants and invalids is given in this department.

Text-books: Raue. Goodno. Puhlmann. Ander. Arndt. Gatchell. Deschere. Dewey. Tyson. Ziegler's Pathology.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

These are taught as separate courses with the use of text-books supplemented by lectures and practical demonstrations. The courses occupy one hour a week throughout the entire year.

Text-books: Loomis. Müsser. Hare.

SURGERY.

A complete course of lectures on minor surgery and bandaging is given to students of the first year.

A complete course of lectures on operative surgery, fractures, and dislocations, and on the principals of surgery, is given to students of the third and fourth years.

Candidates for graduation are required to demonstrate their knowledge of operative surgery by operations on the cadaver, a requisite number being provided by the authorities without expense to the class.

Under the direction of the assistant to the chair of surgery, students are allowed to make the necessary preparations for operations, and to assist, when assistance is required. Advanced students, under the immediate supervision of the surgeon in charge, are also allowed to treat patients that have been operated upon.

Students are assigned cases to diagnose and present to the class. Diagnoses are to be sustained. Special effort is made to remove the criticism made against practitioners of Homœopathy that they have no knowledge of surgery.

Text-books: Fisher. American Text-book.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY.

The course of study in these branches is so arranged that separate lectures are given to the several classes in a graded course. Students are drilled in the fundamental branches of gynæcology, and are taught the use of instruments, the various methods of making gynæcological examinations, etc. With the third year the student enters upon both didactic and clinical work. In the last year of the course lectures are delivered upon special subjects and the senior students are required to make physical and local examinations in the sub-clinics of this department, thus familiarizing themselves with the various methods of practicing touch, palpation, obstetric ausculation, etc.,

utilizing to the best possible advantage the many patients availing themselves of this special department of the clinic. Cases of obstetrics are assigned to each senior for his especial delivery and personal attendance. In the year just closed each senior witnessed from ten to twenty confinements.

The students are not only thoroughly taught the general principles and the management of normal labor and the puerperium, but are also well drilled regarding the forces involved in the mechanism of labor. They are then well prepared to understand the various abnormal and pathological conditions attending labor. Especial emphasis is placed upon the treatment of the pathology of the puerperium. The various obstetric operations are carefully outlined and explained and many of them are illustrated from the numerous cases in the obstetric clinic.

Text-books: Gynæcology. Wood. American Text-book. Perrine. Kelly. Obstetrics. Leavitt. Hirst. American Text-book. Grandin and Jarman.

OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY.

The proper treatment of most diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat depends upon an accurate diagnosis of the disease. Blindness is many times the result of some doctor's ignorance and neglect of the common diseases of the eye. Many functional nervous conditions and symptoms referred to remote portions of the body are now recognised to be "eye reflexes." The modern physician must know about these things and be skilled in their diagnosis.

Regular lectures on these important specialties, amply illustrated from the abundance of clinical material at the disposal of the Faculty, are given in the third and fourth years. The eye and ear, nose and throat clinic forms one of the most interesting features of the clinical work, and affords the class every facility for a thorough practical study of all the diseases of these organs that come under the

observation of the physician. Students have cases assigned them for dressing and treatment, from time to time, and thus acquire practical skill and knowledge in diagnosis, in the use of the various instruments, and in the correction of errors of refraction. Upwards of fifteen hundred pathological conditions affecting these organs were presented this year. Practical application of the knowledge obtained in the bacteriological and pathological laboratories is made a special feature of this chair.

Text.books: Eye—Norton's Ophthalmic Diseases. MacBride. Buffum. Angell. De Schweinitz. Fuchs. Boyle's Therapeutics. Nettleship. Fick. Ear—Sterling. Winslow. Houghton. Dench. Field. Nose and Throat—Quay. Vehslage & Hallet. Ivins. Sajous. Bishop. Burnett's System.

MENTAL DISEASES.

A special course of lectures on mental diseases is given by Dr. Oscar R. Long, Superintendent of the State Asylum, Ionia.

Text-books: Spitzka. Hammond. Kellogg.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Every effort has been used to make this department of study as complete as possible. There is an abundance of clinical material to demonstrate all the more frequent forms of nervous diseases as well as many of the rarer ones.

Professor Dewey has been most ably assisted in this course by Dr. W. A. Polglase, Superintendent of the Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded, Lapeer.

Text-books: Insanity—Worcester. Spitzka. Nervous Diseases—Martin's Manual. O'Connor. Elliott.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

A full course of instruction is given in this subject.

Arrangements have been completed to make this department of study unusually interesting and instructive. The

professor in charge will be assisted by a physician who has devoted years of study to the diseases peculiar to childhood.

Text-books: Fisher. Tooker.

DEMONSTRATION COURSES IN THE SPECIALTIES.

In the limited space of a college announcement it is impossible to enlarge upon all the good features of the school. It is the aim of this Faculty to give the student, not glittering generalities in medicine, but specific instruction in each branch of the science and art of practice.

Before graduation each student is required to do actual work in demonstrating his medical and surgical skill. By operation upon the cadaver and upon animals; by manipulation of manikins and models; by actual dressing of wounds and bandaging; by thorough drill in the practical use of the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope, the test case and spectacle fitting; by the use of the microscope and spectroscope; by the making of tinctures and dilutions; by bedside demonstrations and examinations; by actual prescribing—these are the methods by which the students become practical and are prepared to make successful physicians. The classes are divided into sections so that in turn each individual has his share of actual work.

All these demonstration courses are given without extra expense. In most colleges a fee is required in each of half a dozen specialties, but it has been decided to give this work without charge. Also, students assist at operations and take turns in ward visiting. It is believed that the advantages offered for the practical application of theoretical knowledge are unsurpassed in this country. Students come in personal contact with the members of the Faculty and profit accordingly.

COMBINATION COURSE IN LETTERS AND MEDICINE.

The standard of education is being so rapidly advanced that there has been demand recently for a course of study looking to a collegiate degree as well as a medical. For several years the University of Michigan has offered such an arrangement. By the combined course a student may acquire the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine in six years. The following statement outlines such a plan:

COMBINED COURSE IN COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL STUDIES.

The subjects included in the first two years of the curriculum of the Homœopathic Medical College are all provided for in the courses of instruction given in the Literary Department. The character and the extent of the instruction in these subjects are not, however, in all cases identical in the two departments. The following scheme is, therefore, given to show which of the courses offered in the department of Literature, Science, and the Aarts are accepted in the Homœopathic Medical College as covering the requirements in the corresponding course given in that department.

FIRST YEAR.

Medical Courses.	*Literary Courses.*
Anatomy and Osteology,	Human Anatomy: Courses 1, 2, 3, 5*
General Chemistry,	General Chemistry: Courses 1, 2.
Organic Chemistry,	Organic Chemistry: Course 28.
Laboratory Chemistry,	Analytical Chemistry: Course 3.
Physics,	Physics: Course 1.
Bacteriology,	Bacteriology: Courses 2, 3.
Histology,	Zoology: Course 6 or 7.

SECOND YEAR.

Medical Courses.	*Literary Courses.*
Anatomy,	Human Anatomy: Courses 4, 6.
Physiology,	Physiology: Courses 1, 2.
Hygiene,	Hygiene: Course 1, *1a.*
Embryology,	Zoology: Course 9.
Physiological Chemistry,	Physiological Chemistry: Courses 6,7.

*Course 4 in Zoology is accepted in place of Human Anatomy 1, and Course 8 in Zoology is accepted in place of Human Anatomy 2 and 3.

A student who intends to pursue the study of medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College after taking his bachelor's degree may shorten his total period of residence at the University by electing, as an undergraduate, the courses above named; the precise amount of time gained depending upon the amount of the required medical work he may be able to complete. If he wishes to arrange his work in such a way as, after receiving his bachelor's degree, to secure admission to the third year of the course in the Homœopathic Medical College and to earn the two degrees in six years of study, he must complete all the above-named accepted courses before taking his first degree; and he must also make his intention known to the President of the University as early as the beginning of his last year of undergraduate work, and obtain special permission to be registered as a student in medicine.

While the opportunity to combine collegiate and medical work is open to all students in the Literary Department of the University, it is probable that a course of study which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science will be most attractive to those who intend also to take the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Students who wish to take advantage of the opportunity here offered for combining collegiate and medical work should consult frequently after the first year with a committee appointed to consider questions arising in this connection. This committee at present consists of Professors HINDSDALE and COPELAND.

A student who aims to earn two degrees, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine, in six years will find it necessary to arrange his studies with this end in view from the beginning of his first year of residence at the University. The amount of work prescribed for the two degrees is sufficient to fill nearly all the student's time, leaving only a small number of hours free for electives. To enable such a student to plan his work intelligently and systematically, a scheme of study covering four years, is here given. The scheme does not represent a complete prescribed course, nor the only course possible, but it is intended to show an order in which the prescribed studies may be taken to advantage. Some elective work in addition will be needed to satisfy the requirements for the bachelor's degree.

FIRST YEAR.

First Semester: French, four hours; German, four hours; English two hours; Mathematics, three hours; General Chemistry, three hours.

Second Semester: French or German, four hours; Mathematics, four hours; Physics, five hours; General Chemistry, three hours.

SECOND YEAR.

First Semester: English, two hours; Analytical Chemistry, five hours; General Biology, five hours; Bacteriology, three hours.

Second Semester: Organic Chemistry, four hours; Zoology three hours; Bacteriology, five hours.

THIRD YEAR.

Italics indicate medical courses.

First Semester: Hygiene, three hours; *Osteology* (Human Anatomy' two hours; or Zoology, five hours); *Embyrology* (Zoology, six hours; or the medical course in *Embyrology*, for which, however, no credit is given towards the degree of Bachelor of Science), *General Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, two hours; to be omitted, if Zoology, is taken in second semester.)

Second Semester: Hygiene, two hours; *Histology*, (Zoology, five hours); *General Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, two hours; or in place of Human Anatomy, Zoology, six hours).

FOURTH YEAR.

First Semester: Physiological Chemistry, five hours; Human Anatomy, two hours; *Practical Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, four hours); Physiology, five hours.

Second Semester: Physiological Chemistry, three hours; *Practical Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, four hours); five hours; Physiology, five hours.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTION.

At the end of each semester examinations (written, oral, or both written and oral) are held on all subjects taught during the semester, and each student's grade is entered upon the records of the Faculty. Students "*conditioned*" cannot apply for another examination in the same subject until the close of the next course or semester, except that a student conditioned at the close of the college year may ask for another examination in the first two weeks of the following year. Students reported "*not passed*" are required to take the course over again before applying for another examination.

No student can be admitted to the senior class who has not passed all his work of the freshman and sophomore years.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a student must be twenty-one years of age and possess a good moral character. He must have completed the required courses in laboratory work, and have passed satisfactory examinations on all the required studies included in the full course of instruction. He must have been engaged in the study of medicine for the period of four years, the last of which must have been in this college.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS.

Two House Physicians to the University Hospital Homœopathic are appointed each year.

The appointments are usually made from among the members of the graduating class.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Each member of the Faculty belonging to the clinical staff appoints each session a senior student to act as his clinical clerk, whose duty it will be to conduct the reporting of all cases under treatment. The holding of one of these positions is found to be of very great practical utility to the student.

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Every encouragement is offered graduates who desire special privileges for study. Medical science has made such rapid progress during recent years that graduates of a short time ago feel the necessity of returning to the medical centers

for further light in the modern advances. The great laboratories and special courses of this college offer superior advantages to graduates. Any physician desiring to avail himself of the privileges here offered should correspond with the Secretary.

This graduate work is also offered to students who have taken the full work. Some of these courses may be outlined as follows:

COURSES IN HYGIENE AND BACTERIOLOGY.

a. This consists of advanced bacteriological studies such as the student may elect. This course is open only to those who have taken the required course in bacteriology.

b. This is arranged especially for health officers, and includes the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food, water, soil and air.

IN ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.

This covers the subject of diagnosis, electrolysis, the management of continuous current and cautery batteries, induction coils and the static machine in their therapeutic applications.

IN PATHOLOGY.

The systematic course in pathological histology is open to graduates, as are also special courses in the pathological histology of organs, tumors, blood, etc. Those wishing to take the latter courses must have had the necessary preliminary training.

COURSES IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

a. A course in physiological demonstrations; especially those intended to illustrate class lectures. This course is designed for those who teach physiology, but have not had opportunity of learning the methods of preparing physiological experiments.

b. For those who have sufficient training in laboratory methods, the apparatus and facilities of the laboratory are offered for the investigation of special problems.

c. A course in histological technique, including the methods of preparing, staining and sectioning tissues. This course is designed for those desiring to fit themselves for histological research.

d. A course on the microscopical anatomy of the eye and ear and the central nervous system.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Graduates may select work in any of the courses provided for the several departments of the University. The courses in analytical chemistry and organic chemistry, twenty-one in number, are designated in the University Calendar. Special studies for individual purposes may be undertaken. Opportunity for research is given. The chemical library is supplied with the extensive repositories of science required in research, and with a wide range of literature of applied chemistry. In any part of the laboratory, graduates may select any work they are prepared to pursue.

IN ANATOMY.

a. The course in Anatomy of the Nervous System is also open to graduate students.

b. To those who have had sufficient training in laboratory methods, facilities will be offered for the investigation of special problems of anatomy.

c. Facilities will also be offered for the thorough study of regions of special surgical importance.

IN MATERIA MEDICA, PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS, SURGERY, OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY.

By special arrangement with the professor in charge, instruction may be had in any one or more of these special branches. Demonstration courses in all these lines are given to the students during the junior and senior years.

CLINICAL COURSE FOR PRACTITIONERS.

For three years the Faculty has offered the profession an annual clinical course. So popular has this plan proven that nearly two hundred physicians have profited by it. A time is chosen, in March or April usually, when physicians can be spared from home. Solid clinical work for five days, illustrates all the new medical and surgical methods. The evenings are devoted to lectures by members of the Faculty or distinguished visiting physicians. Last spring Dr. J. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Frank Kraft, of Cleveland Ohio, and Dr. J. C. Nottingham, of Bay City,

Michigan, assisted the Faculty. In previous years Dr. H. F. BIGGAR, of Cleveland Ohio, and others have been honored guests. No fee is charged for this course. In connection with it, however, and continuing to the close of a second week is a post-graduate course of lectures and demonstration, for which a fee of ten dollars is charged. At its close a certificiate duly signed by the Faculty, is granted such graduates in medicine as give evidence of attendance.

OTHER FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

There are ample collections of plates, photographs, models, specimens, preparations, apparatus and instruments for illustrating the different studies embraced in the course. Additions are made from time to time to these collections, so that the members of the Faculty are able to adopt every new method of illustration, and to exhibit to the classes each year all important improvements in the way of instruments and apparatus that are employed in the practice of medicine and surgery, and to show their application.

The following paragraphs may serve to indicate the extent of some of these collections.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

The museums of the late Professors FORD and SAGER, embracing several thousands specimens, the result of many years' labor in collecting and preparing materials intended to aid directly in teaching, are now the property of the University, and are used in the daily work of the class-rooms. These museums contain a valuable collection of bones, illustrating healthy as well as diseased conditions, the various changes that occur from infancy to old age, and the processes of first and second dentition; dissections, general and partial, of the vascular, nervous and muscular systems, both normal and abnormal; models of various portions of the body in wax, papier-maché and plaster. illustrating morbid growths, skin diseases, etc.; preparations in the comparative embryology, neurology and craniology of the vertebrata; in human embryology, in the anatomy and pathology of the diseases of women, etc. The collection of monstrosities, both single and double, of man and of the lower animals, is one of the largest in the United States.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND LIBRARY.

Students in medicine have access to the botanical, zoological and

geological cabinets of the University, estimated to contain 255,000 specimens. The Medical Library contains above 10,000 volumes. The General Library, containing about 100,000 volumes, is also open to all students. A complete catalogue, arranged both by authors and by subjects, is accessible to readers. The leading medical periodicals of this country and of Europe are taken and kept on file. Important additions have recently been made to the collection of works on Homœpathy. There is also a free reading room in the Homœpathic Building, where all the Homœopathic publications of note are kept on file.

FACILITIES FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Waterman Gymnasium.—The University is now provided with an excellent gymnasium which has cost about $65,000. Of this sum $20,000 was given by the late Joshua W. Waterman, of Detroit, in honor of whom the building is named, about $26,000 was raised by private subscription, and $6,000 was turned over by the trustees of a fund that has been accumulated in recent years through the efforts of students. The main floor, which is a rectangle with truncated corners and dimensions of 150 by 99 feet, is well supplied with the various kinds of apparatus usually found in the best modern gymnasiums. A number of smaller rooms are devoted to administration, fencing, boxing, and other special purposes, while the basement is given up to baths and lockers. The main hall is lighted in the day time by means of a large skylight 60 feet above the floor, and in the evening by electricity. A gallery makes room for an elliptical running track 375 feet in length.

In the conduct of the gymnasium the aim is not so much the development of a few gymnastic experts as the provision of wholesome physical exercise for the many. Thus far the work has been voluntary. The facilities of the building, including physical examinations and instruction are free to all students, the only charge being a rental of $2 a year for a locker. The Woman's Building and Gymnasium is now finished and occupied.

Supervision of Athletics.—A level field of ten acres, owned by the University and situated a few minutes walk southward from the campus, has been set apart and equipped especially for open-air sports. The campus itself still provides room for tennis courts and also for a small practice-ground close by the gymnasium. The general supervision of athletic sport is vested in a committee of nine, consisting of five professors elected annually by the University Senate, and four students chosen by the Students' Athletic Association. The Board of Control thus constituted has charge of all matters involving the relation of athletic

sports to the University; for example, the eligibility of players proposed for any University team, the arrangement of intercollegiate games, the granting of leave of absence, the investigation of charges of misconduct on the part of players. The policy of the Board is to foster the spirit of honor and gentlemanliness in athletics, to suppress evil tendencies, and to see to it that play shall not encroach too much upon the claims of work. For the furtherance of these ends certain specific rules and regulations have been adopted, a copy of which can be had on application to the Steward of the University.

Other Facilities.—Students in the Homœopathic College have the privilege of attending the scientific and philosophical lectures collateral to medicine, given in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

AIDS TO MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

The Students' Christian Association, which has a large membership, holds stated meetings for religious and for social improvement. Through the enterprising efforts of the Association and the benevolence of those interested in its aims, a spacious and beautiful building, called Newberry Hall, has been erected for its use opposite the University Campus.

The Young Men's Christian Association has equipped and maintains a beautiful home for its members.

The churches of the city of Ann Arbor are cordially thrown open to the students, whose interests are largely consulted by the pastors in their pulpit instruction and in their plans of work. There are churches of the following communions in the city: Baptist, Congregationalist, the Disciples, German Lutheran, German Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Unitarian.

Guilds, and other societies, consisting chiefly of students, have been organized in several of the churches, both for religious and moral culture and for social entertainment. The Hobart Guild, connected with St. Andrew's Church (Protestant Episcopal), has a commodious building, called Harris Hall, planned and equipped for the objects of the Guild; and two of the several lectureships contemplated in its plans have been endowed—the Baldwin Lectures for the Establishment and Defense of Christian Truth, and the Charlotte Wood Slocum Lectureship on Christian Evidences. The Tappan Presbyterian Association occupies the building known as McMillan Hall; it owns a theological library of several thousand volumes, and maintains annual courses of lectures upon church history and church work. The Methodist Episcopal church has organized the Wesleyan Guild, and has a permanent fund for the support of the Henry M. Loud Lectureship; each college year five or six free

lectures on living topics are given by eminent men. Unity Club is a society formed by the Unitarian Church with similar purposes. The Foley Guild is an organization of Roman Catholic students under the patronage of the Rt. Reverend John S. Foley, bishop of the diocese. The society organized with the Church of the Disciples is called the Inland League.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS.

Lecture Association.—The Students' Lecture Association provides each year, at a low price for admission, an attractive series of lectures and musical entertainments.

Choral Union.—The Choral Union is an organization of students and others, for the study and practice of choral music under the direction of the Professor of Music in the University, and for the promotion of general musical culture. Under its auspices, and with the co-operation of the University Musical Society, a series of concerts is given each year, and in the spring the May Festival.

The Columbian Exposition Organ, which was purchased for the University and is now known as the Frieze Memorial Organ, in memory of the late Professor Henry Simmons Frieze, is used in this course of concerts.

Other Organizations.—Several organizations of University officers and students are maintained for the reading of papers and the holding of conferences on topics of interest that do not fall within the scope of ordinary class-room work; and some of them also aim to secure each year speakers of prominence to give public addresses on subjects germane to the purpose of the organization.

The students of the Department of Law arrange annually for a celebration of Washington's birthday.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

In connection with the Hospital there is a training school for nurses under the charge of a competent and experienced principal. The term of study and service extends through three years, at the expiration of which time those who have reached the required standard are granted certificates of graduation, signed by the President and Secretary of the University.

Instruction in the theory and practice of modern nursing is given by a faculty of physicians and graduate nurses.

Applicants for admission must be of high character, good health and high school education.

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COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

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During the three years training, instruction is given in the following branches: Hygiene, Medical Lectures, Surgical Lectures, Gynæcological Lectures, Eye and Ear Lectures, Nose and Throat Lectures, Obstetrical Lectures, Diseases of Children, Electro-Therapeutics, Physiological Chemistry, Massage, Nervous and Mental Diseases, Diseases of the Skin, Practical Dietetics, Bacteriology, Theory and Practice of Nursing.

For further information about the school, application may be made to the Dean of the Training School Faculty, Dr. Royal S. Copeland.

FEES AND EXPENSES.*

Matriculation Fee.—For Michigan students, *ten dollars;* for all others, *twenty-five dollars.*

Annual Fee.—For Michigan students, *thirty-five dollars;* for all others, *forty-five dollars.*

Diploma Fee.—For all alike, *ten dollars.*

Laboratory Expenses.—In the laboratories, the students pay for the material used, and the expenses vary somewhat with the care and economy practiced. The required laboratory courses cost approximately as follows:

Anatomy	$10 00
Chemistry	15 00
Bacteriology	15 00
Physiological Chemistry	15 00
Histology	7 00
Pathological Histology	10 00

The total amount of fees paid to the University during the whole four years' course, for matriculation, incidental expenses, materials used, and diploma, is, for Michigan students, about $240.00, and, for others, about $295.00, varying a little with the student's actual laboratory expenses.

Other Expenses.—Students obtain board and lodging in private families for from three to five dollars a week. Clubs are also formed, in which the cost of board is from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half a week. Room rent varies from seventy-five cents to two dollars a week for each student. There are no dormitories and no commons

*The Matriculation Fee and the Annual Fee must be paid in advance, and no student can select his seat until after such payment. No portion of the fees can be refunded, except by order of the Board of Regents, to students who leave the University during the academic year.

connected with the University. The University does not undertake to furnish manual labor to students; yet many find opportunities in the city for remunerative work. Students on arriving in Ann Arbor can obtain information in regard to rooms and board by calling at the Steward's office.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The society meets annually on the day preceding the commencement exercises of the University. It is very desirable that every graduate of the College should enroll himself a member of the society. A cordial invitation is extended to every alumnus of the College to be present at the next meeting of the association. The officers of the association are: President, J. M. Lee, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Vice-President, E. A. Clark, M. D., Ann Arbor; Secretary, N. H. Chamberlain, M. D., Sonora, Tuolumme Co., Cal.; Treasurer, F. J. Peck, M. D., Ansonia, Conn.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN SOCIETY.

The Carroll-Dunham Chapter was established years ago and has been active in advancing the scholarship of our classes and cordial social relations among its members.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Students arriving in Ann Arbor, and desiring further information, should apply at the office of the Faculty, in the Homœopathic College, North University Avenue. The office will be open daily during the latter part of September, and members of the Faculty, or some one who can give information, will be in attendance.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL HOMŒOPATHIC. THE BUILDING EXTENDS BACK NEARLY TWO HUNDRED FEET OVER THE BROW OF THE HILL. A REAR VIEW SHOWS FIVE STORIES IN THE CLEAR.

UNIVERSITY BULLETIN,
New Series, Vol. V, No. 18

Homœopathic Medical College

of the

UNIVERSITY of MICHIGAN

THIRTIETH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

1904-1905

ANN ARBOR, MICH.
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
1904

THIRTIETH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

Homœopathic Medical College

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

1904-1905

ANN ARROR, MICH.
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1904

Ann Arbor Plant
The Richmond & Backus Co.
Ann Arbor

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JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D.,
PRESIDENT

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TREASURER

HON. DELOS FALL,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
(Office at Lansing)

1904

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CALENDAR

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

1904-1905.

1904.	
Sept. 26.	*Examination for Admission to the Homœopathic Medical College.*
Sept. 27.	FIRST SEMESTER BEGINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
Nov. —.	Thanksgiving Recess of three days, beginning Tuesday evening, in all Departments of the University.
Dec. 22.	(Evening) Holiday Vacation begins in all Departments.
1905.	
Jan. 10.	Exercises resumed.
Feb. 10.	(Evening) FIRST SEMESTER CLOSES.
Feb. 13.	SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS.
April 14.	(Evening) Recess begins, ending April 24 (evening).
June 22.	COMMENCEMENT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

INSTRUCTION IS GIVEN THE STUDENTS

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

BY THE FOLLOWING

Faculty Members of the University

WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.

WILLIS A. DEWEY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases.

CLAUDIUS B. KINYON, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics.

DEAN T. SMITH, B.Sc., M.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

OSCAR R. LONG, M.D., Lecturer on Mental Diseases.

WILLIAM A. POLGLASE, M.D., Lecturer on Nervous Diseases.

ROLLIN H. STEVENS, M.D., Lecturer on Dermatology.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, PH.D., M.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry.

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, PH.D., M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry.

OTIS C. JOHNSON, A.M., PH.C., Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

PAUL C. FREER, PH.D., M.D., Professor of General Chemistry.

WARREN P. LOMBARD, A.B., M.D., Professor of Physiology.

J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH, A.M., PH.D., Professor of Anatomy.

HARRY B. HUTCHINS, LL.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

FREDERICK G. NOVY, Sc.D., M.D., Professor of Bacteriology.
ALFRED S. WARTHIN, PH.D., M.D., Professor of Pathology.
GOTTHELF C. HUBER, M.D., Junior Professor of Anatomy.
JOHN O. REED, PH.D., Junior Professor of Physics.
MOSES GOMBERG, Sc.D., Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry.
GEORGE O. HIGLEY, M.S., Instructor in General Chemistry.
SIMON M. YUTZY, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy.
ADOLPH E. IBERSHOFF, M.D., Assistant to the Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.
FLOYD E. WESTFALL, M.D., Assistant to the Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
GUSTAVE WILSON, M.D., House Surgeon.
ARTHUR J. REYNOLDS, M.D., House Surgeon.
MYRTA WOODSON, In Charge of Training School for Nurses.
RUSSELL E. ATCHISON, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Officers of the Faculty

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D., PRESIDENT.
WILBERT B. HINSDALE, A.M., M.D., DEAN.
ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D., SECRETARY.

Homœopathic Medical College

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

It is a yearly custom of medical colleges to prepare announcements setting forth their advantages, privileges, and courses of study.

In enumerating the special features of this Homœopathic Medical College the first point of advantage noticed is that it is a department of a great University.

The University of Michigan

The University of Michigan is the largest State University in the United States, and, with a single exception, the most largely attended institution of learning in America. Last year its student body numbered 4,000 persons, representing every state in the Union and almost every foreign country.

The University of Michigan is a part of the public educational system of the state. In accordance with the law, the University aims to complete and crown the work that is begun in the public schools, by furnishing ample facilities for liberal education in literature, science, and the arts, and for thorough professional study of medicine, engineering, pharmacy, law, and dentistry.

Through the aid that has been received from the United States and from the state it is enabled to offer privileges, with only moderate charges, to all persons of either sex, who are qualified for admission. While Michigan has endowed her University primarily for the higher education of her own sons and daughters, it must be understood that she also opens the doors of the institution to all students, wherever their homes. It is in the broad, generous, and hospitable spirit, that the University has been founded, and that it endeavors to do its work.

To a student selecting a place for the study of medicine, the advantages of residence in a university city must be apparent. Contact with university life and association with students in other lines of thought are in themselves educational. Acquaintances and friendships are formed

which will prove of lifetime value and pleasure. Through friends made in college, many a young doctor has been lead to a favorable location for the practice of his profession. Naturally, most of the associates and friends of the physician's life will be outside his own profession. The culture acquired by a four years' residence in the University atmosphere will widen the influence and usefulness of the physician who takes his degree from this Homœopathic Medical College.

LABORATORY METHODS

Another advantage of attendance upon this college is the teaching of the fundamentals of medicine by specialists. Within a dozen years medical teaching has changed most radically. The time was when a medical college consisted of a hospital and a dissecting room.

The hospital was the essential practical element in the old method of teaching medicine. Why? Because medical teaching then was what the kindergarten is to-day. Object lessons were the all in all. Pathology was learned by infection—accidental, to be sure—of the patient and a post-mortem of the victim. Treatment was empirical or directly experimental.

To-day all this is changed. The laboratory in its modern development has shown the medical man avenues of entrance into the innermost recesses of human life. No longer is he checked by the cutaneous covering of the body. The test tube, microscope, spectroscope, Crook's tube, ophthalmoscope, stethoscope, and other modern appliances have made it possible to read the heretofore hidden mysteries and penetrate somewhat the darkest chamber of that wonderful temple—the human body. Some one has said "the doctor no longer looks *at* the patient, he looks *into* him." It is universally acknowl-

edged that the laboratory courses here, demanding 1,500 hours of actual undergraduate work, give this College an unrivaled standing in the professional world. The knowledge gained in this way makes it possible for the Ann Arbor graduate to "look into the patient" and to study him as the graduate of a purely clinical school cannot hope to do.

THE LABORATORIES

The laboratories are so extensive and numerous that it will not be out of place, perhaps, to devote considerable space to their description.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY

The anatomical laboratory is admirably adapted for its purpose; it contains two well-lighted and well-ventilated dissecting rooms, one for men and one for women, and a third room for the study of the anatomy of the central nervous system. Suitable methods are employed for the preservation of anatomical material, and the student's work is facilitated by free access to osteological and other preparations.

The Anatomical Law of Michigan furnishes, without embarrassment, an ample supply of material for the purpose of studying practical anatomy. Every student is obliged to dissect thoroughly and carefully every part of the body during his course.

All students who have completed the requirements in descriptive and practical anatomy, pursue a course in operative surgery upon the cadaver. The work is done under the personal supervision of the Professor of Surgery.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

The chemical laboratories provide for classes in general, analytical, organic, and physical chemistry, in pharmacy, in chemical technology, and in metallurgical assaying. Opportunities are given for original research in the several branches of chemical science and for independent investigations. In the course of the year, classes are formed in forty-six distinct courses of study.

In the greater number of these courses the method of work combines training in laboratory operations with instruction by lectures and conference, these methods being united in one course.

The chemical building contains in all about 37,000 square feet of floor space. Besides the rooms for recitations, storage, administration, etc., the laboratories for students have an area of about 25,000 square feet.

The laboratory for general chemistry is separately organized. Courses in elementary inorganic chemistry, as well as physical chemistry and the advanced branches of the science are offered; research work, both in inorganic and in organic general chemistry, is also arranged for a limited number of students, and is carried on in a separate room. Modern apparatus is on hand for all the varieties of work that are liable to be undertaken, and a well-equipped balance is provided.

The laboratories of analytical chemistry, organic chemistry, pharmacy, and chemical technology, are carried on together. There are separate work rooms for qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, iron and steel analysis, and for optical work. There are separate rooms for original research. The building contains two lecture rooms, two recitation rooms, and a museum with collections for instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacognosy, and chemical technology. In the ventilation of the work rooms, the supply of fresh air is enforced by driving fans, and the removal of foul air is effected by strong draught flues, with which, also, work-hoods are connected.

The chemical laboratories are open throughout the college year to all students of the University, and are regularly used by all departments except the Department of Law. They are also open to any person who wishes to pursue special studies therein, providing he complies with the conditions for admission to that department of the University to which the desired special studies properly belong.

Three hundred and eighty students are engaged in these laboratories at the same time, each at a table provided for one worker. During the year, from 600 to 800 students complete from one to four courses of study each in the various branches of chemistry. The students engage in chemical work as it is needful for their different purposes—the pursuit of science, or

the preparation for teaching, for the several professions applying chemistry, and for the various chemical arts and industries.

The chemical library contains complete sets of all the most important chemical journals of present and former times, as well as the standard manuals, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. It thoroughly provides for all kinds of chemical work.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The apartments provided for the physiological laboratory offer excellent facilities for practical work, whether of class instruction or original investigation. A large and well-lighted room is appropriated chiefly to the use of undergraduate students, who perform under the direction of instructors most of the fundamental physiological experiments. The subjects commonly embraced in the practical course relate to the physiology of the nerves and muscles, reflex action, circulation, respiration, and digestion. A smaller room is devoted to advanced work and original investigation. The laboratory has a good supply of apparatus, tools, etc., and is open daily for physiological experiment and research.

HISTOLOGICAL AND EMBRYOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The laboratory is well supplied with microscopes, microscopical accessories, microtomes, imbedding apparatus, and other instruments used in histological and embryological work. During his term of instruction in the laboratory each student is furnished with microscopical reagents, a microscope, and a table for his own use, so that the practical work is carried out by each individual for himself. In the elementary course in histology an effort is made to teach the student the use of the microscope, the methods of teasing, the methods of mounting paraffine and celloidin sections, and the use of a number of the more commonly employed stains.

During his stay in the laboratory the student makes about one hundred and fifty preparations; and he is required to sketch them all as he makes them. These preparations are so arranged as to furnish him with specimens of typical cells and cell division, and all the elementary tissues, of the various glands and organs of the body, of the epidermis, of the central and peripheral nervous system, and of the sensory end-organs and the special senses.

In the course on microscopical technique, which is open only to those who have completed the elementary work, the student is instructed in the various methods of hardening, staining, and counting red and white blood cells, and the use of the microscope in forensic medicine.

An optional laboratory course in the embryology of the salamander, the chick, and mammalia is offered, which is open to students who have completed the elementary work in histology and a course in microscopical technique, and have attended lectures in embryology. There is also an optional laboratory course in the microscopic anatomy of the brain and the special senses.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

This laboratory is supplied with microscopes, microtomes, paraffine ovens, and the other apparatus necessary in the study of pathologic histology. Each student is furnished with a locker containing a microscope with high and low powers, and is assigned to a table containing the necessary stains and reagents for practical work. These are furnished by the laboratory.

The supply of material for the study of pathologic histology is the result of collections made in the pathological institutes of Vienna and Freiburg, and embraces almost every known pathologic condition. This collection gives ample material for the regular courses, and, in addition, offers special opportunities to the advanced student who may wish to pursue studies in certain lines of special pathology, as the pathology of the nervous system, genito-urinary tract, skin, etc. It is especially to the graduate student that this collection presents a fine opportunity for special work, as he is thereby offered practically the same advantages as those given in the principal laboratories abroad.

In addition, an abundant supply of fresh material comes from the clinics of the University Hospitals, and this is utilized to the fullest extent in the teaching both of gross and of microscopical pathology. The laboratory is fitted with a Bausch and Lomb carbonic acid freezing microtome for use in the making of quick diagnoses and in the preparation of fresh material for class study. By the use of this instrument stained sections may be had in three minutes after the removal of the tissues from the body, and the student is thus enabled to make a study of morbid

changes impossible in hardened material.

The required course in pathologic histology lasts eight weeks, five afternoons a week being required, though Saturday afternoon is usually taken for this work. The student studies the histology of morbid processes in fresh and hardened material, in stained and unstained sections, and applies chemical tests, etc. He is further required to demonstrate his knowledge by drawings and written descriptions of the specimens. The course includes the study of the most important alterations in the blood and circulatory system, changes in nutrition, tumors, infectious diseases, and the more important diseases of special organs. About one hundred and seventy-five specimens, stained and ready for mounting, are given to the class as unknowns for identification and demonstration. These become the property of the student. The study of inflammation is also made in the living animal.

Written reports upon each of these specimens are required, and, in addition, fifty drawings. Small prizes are offered yearly for the best two sets of drawings; for this year, fifteen dollars and five dollars.

A practical working knowledge of pathologic technique is also required of each student; and he is instructed in the methods of examination of fresh tissues; in the various processes of hardening, embedding, cutting, etc., and in the use of the most important stains.

A special course in technique and in the diagnosis of malignancy is offered to junior students who have finished the regular course. Reagents and apparatus are furnished by the laboratory, and separate rooms are set apart for the use of the advanced student. The abundance of valuable material available for this course offers unusual opportunities to the physician who may wish to take special work. To such and to those who wish to work up material of their own, every facility is offered. The members of this advanced class form a Journal Club which meets weekly. At these meetings reports are made in detail on material given the student for examination, papers are read, specimens exhibited, and general discussions held.

An advanced laboratory class for senior students is held on Saturday mornings. This course is limited to the special study of the blood, genito-urinary tract, eye, etc. An opportunity is

given each student for work in any special line he may choose for original investigation.

The laboratory contains a set of pathological models and a nucleus of a pathological museum, which already contains many rare and valuable specimens. They are utilized for teaching purposes as far as possible.

Autopsies.—A senior course in post-mortem work is given throughout the year. The most important methods of making sections are demonstrated upon the cadaver, and are repeated until the student is thoroughly familiar with them. Especial attention is paid to the gross appearance of both normal and pathologic conditions of the body.

The clinical autopsies are held before the members of the senior and junior classes, and the findings thoroughly demonstrated. No regular time can be set for this work, but in the event of a post-mortem, the students are excused from other work in hand, so that they may be present at the section. The number of these autopsies has greatly increased within the last few years, and the cases shown have been most instructive ones.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY

The hygienic laboratory has a large room devoted to bacteriological work, containing all of the improved apparatus employed by Koch. The course in bacteriology extends through three months, and requires four hours daily in the laboratory for this time. All the known pathogenic and the most important non-pathogenic germs are studied. The microscopes used are those of Zeiss and Leitz. All animals needed for experimentation are supplied by the laboratory. There are also courses in the chemical and bacteriological examination of drinking water, and in the study of food adulterations. Besides these, advanced students who wish to do practical work on the study of ptomaines and leucomaines are accommodated.

The objects had in view in the establishment of this laboratory were as follows: (1) original research as to the causation of disease; (2) sanitary examination of food and drink; (3) instruction to students.

Besides the large bacteriological room, there are rooms fitted especially for gas analysis and water analysis, and private rooms

for original research. There are also a cold chamber, a disinfecting chamber, and an animal room.

PATHOGENETIC LABORATORY

A laboratory of experimental pathogenesis has been established in the Homœopathic building on the campus. This laboratory is equipped with the necessary apparatus for experimentation with medicinal substances on the healthy human body. This is a special feature of the school. Provings are made, and each student is required to do a certain amount of original work and research in the pathogenic field. A complete course in Homœopathic pharmaceutics is given in this laboratory.

THE HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL FACILITIES

Important as are the laboratory methods of instruction, the necessity of practical knowledge of sickness and disease has not been overlooked. Unique hospital privileges are offered the students of this Homœopathic Medical College. The state provides and equips its hospital and guarantees its maintenance. This obviates the necessity for private patients and the service needful to their reception. No patient is admitted except on his agreement to be presented to the class. The result is that every patient is available for clinical study. The city colleges boasting of vast clinical facilities have the associated hospitals filled with private patients, inaccessible to students, or with indigent people kept by the noble charity of endowment. By the very virtue of this, endowments are given for sweet charity's sake, and not to promote the clinincal knowledge of medical students. Therefore, few hospital wards are open for the free and unlimited use of undergraduates.

On the other hand the University Hospital, Homœopathic, is in reality a grand clinical laboratory. The patient is admitted, primarily, for the benefit of the associated

medical college, and, incidentally that he may be cured. He is examined, his case diagnosed, his treatment prescribed and administered, as far as may be, by the medical students. When an operation is performed, it is in the presence of the class. The anæsthetic is given and assistance rendered by the students. All of this is done, of course, in the presence and under the direction of a member of the faculty, but the clinical knowledge which the student gains by actual experience is invaluable. It is doubtful if any other institution offers such close contact with clinical material.

Did space permit, it would be interesting to take up the several departments of work, and detail the methods of each. In Physical Diagnosis, in Surgery and Surgical Dressings, in Gynæcology and daily treatment of Gynæcological cases, in the care and treatment of General Medical cases, in the diagnosis and treatment of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, in the use of the trial case and correction of errors of refraction, in the examination, delivery, and after care of Obstetrical cases—in all these lines every student of the upper classes has experiences which are multiplied many fold.

A NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING

The old hospital building, erected in 1892, was found inadequate to the needs of the college. To relieve the pressure and increase the clinical facilities of the University, the State Legislature increased the mill-tax, and made possible the erection of a magnificent new Homœopathic Hospital. The building was completed in 1901. Finished and occupied, it is the finest Homœopathic Hospital in the world. There may be others larger, but a capacity of one hundred and forty beds affords ample clinical facilities for our students for years to come.

The new building, planned by a New York architect, is in the form of a T. It is built of native granite, "nigger-heads," to the top of the first story, and, above that, of Illinois gray pressed brick. With its roof of red tile and a frontage of three hundred feet, it is an imposing building.

The interior finish is of red oak. There are six wards and many private rooms. The operating room is of marble and iron, thoroughly aseptic. The eye operating room is finished in white marble. Every modern idea in construction and arrangement has been incorporated in the plans.

Friendliness in Ann Arbor to the cause of Homœopathy is shown by the unanimity of the municipal vote to donate seventeen thousand dollars for the purchase of a site for the building.

The site is particularly well adapted to the purpose. It is directly across the street from the University grounds, and is on the street-car line. Five acres of land and a fine residence make up the grounds and house of what for generations has been one of the finest homes in the city.

The Surgical, Medical, Gynæcological, Neurological, and Ophthalmological clinics are held daily, at which times examinations of patients are made by the professors in charge, and by students under the direction of professors, prescriptions given, and surgical operations performed in the presence of the class. The several clinics are held on separate days, of which the profession at large will be notified. The clinical advantages of this institution are increasing.

The medical and surgical care of the County Infirmary is in the hands of the members of the Faculty. This adds greatly to the abundance of clinical material.

In addition to special rooms with all modern apparatus and appliances for antiseptic surgery, there is a lying-in

ward. Each senior student is required to attend cases of labor, and become familiar with the duties of the lying-in room, under the immediate direction of the Professor of Obstetrics.

The hospital is furnished with all modern electrical appliances, and, where indicated, skilled attendants apply electrical treatment. The junior and senior students receive special instruction in this line. One of the very best *x*-ray machines is in daily operation.

Much attention is paid to Physical Diagnosis, and the abundance of clinical material furnishes many interesting cases. Students are required to take the history of patients, and, under proper supervision, make personal examinations and prescriptions. It is the aim of the Faculty to make clinical instruction systematic and thorough.

The hospital is kept open for patients during the entire year. Under the present organization, patients are much better accommodated, and clinical instruction is rendered more systematic and efficient than was formerly possible. The expenses to patients are only for their board, unusual appliances or special nursing, and medicines; the services of the Faculty being rendered gratuitously.

Patients who desire to enter the Hospital are requested to write to the Superintendent to ascertain if there is room for their accommodation, and to obtain a circular giving the rules governing admission.

REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

Every applicant for admission to the Homœopathic Medical College must be at least seventeen years of age, and must present to the Faculty satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

Women are admitted, as to all other departments of the University, on the same conditions as men.

Matriculates in a regular course in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, graduates of literary colleges of

good standing, graduates of approved diploma schools and of other high schools of equal standing, and those who hold certificates from the Board of Regents of the State of New York, are admitted without examination on presentation of proper evidence to the Secretary of the Faculty. For all others the requirements for admission are here described.

These requirements are stated in units, a unit meaning a subject of study pursued through a school year, with not less than four recitation periods each week. Fifteen such units, taken from those enumerated below, are required for admission. Of these fifteen units, nine must be presented by all applicants, namely:—

Composition and Rhetoric, 3 units.
Mathematics (Algebra, Plane Geometry, and Solid Geometry), 3 units.
Physics, 1 unit.
Latin, 2 units.

The remaining six units may be selected by the applicant from the following list. The subjects from which choice may be made, and the number of units which will be accepted in each subject, are as follows:—

Greek, 2 units.
French, 2 units.
German, 2 units.
English Literature, 1 unit.
History, 2 units.
Physiography, 1 unit.
Chemistry, 1 unit.
Botany, 1 unit.
Zoology, 1 unit.
Biology, 1 unit.
Trigonometry, Plane, 1 unit.

Biology is defined as one half-year of botany and one half-year of zoology, hence it cannot be accepted from an applicant who offers at the same time either, or both, of those subjects.

Scope of the Preparatory Work

The following descriptive outline indicates the amount of preparation expected in each of the subjects named:—

Composition and Rhetoric.—The three units in composition and rhetoric should cover the following subjects:

Composition.—As preparation for this requirement, sustained and regular practice in writing is earnestly recommended. The student should prepare numerous written exercises throughout the four years of the high-school course, and a sufficient number of these exercises should be corrected by the teacher and revised by the student to secure the desired accuracy. The subjects upon which the student writes should not be drawn exclusively from literature; a considerable proportion of them should be taken from the student's everyday experience; and topics should be so distributed as to give proper training in the various types of discourse, namely, description, narrative, argument, and exposition.

Rhetoric.—The student should be grounded in the essentials of rhetoric, but those principles should receive emphasis which are most likely to be of service to him in his practice in writing, such as the principles of sentential structure, paragraphing, and the outlining of the essay.

Grammar.—The applicant should be prepared to state intelligently the essential principles of grammar and to explain the syntactical structure of any sentence encountered in his reading.

Reading of Classics.—The following books are recommended by the Joint Conference on Uniform Entrance Requirements in English:

1904 and 1905. For reading: Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* and *Julius Caesar;* The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in *The Spectator;* Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield;* Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner;* Scott's *Ivanhoe;* Carlyle's *Essay on Burns;* Tennyson's *The Princess;* Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal;* George Eliot's *Silas Marner.* For study and practice: Shakespeare's *Macbeth;* Milton's *Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro,* and *Il Penseroso;* Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America;* Macaulay's *Essay on Addison* and *Life of Johnson.*

1906, 1907, and 1908. For reading: Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* and *Macbeth;* The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in *The Spectator;* Irving's *Life of Goldsmith;* Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner;* Scott's *Ivanhoe* and *The Lady of the Lake;* Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine,* and *The Passing of Arthur;* Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal;* George Eliot's *Silas Marner.* For study and practice: Shakespeare's

Julius Caesar; Milton's *Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro,* and *Il Penseroso;* Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America;* Macaulay's *Essay on Addison* and *Life of Johnson.*

It is expected that the applicant will have read these books appreciatively and will have made himself familiar with the subject-matter and the form of each work. The reading should be connected, in reasonable measure, with the lives and characters of the authors read and with the history of their times.

Although the books mentioned above are recommended as preparation for this part of the requirement, they are not prescribed. Books of equal merit, covering a similar range of literary types, will be accepted as equivalents.

It is recommended that in connection with the reading of classics, the memorizing of notable passages, in both prose and poetry, should form a regular exercise throughout the whole preparatory period. This is all-important for the development of a correct taste in language and literature.

Applicants who present themselves for examination will be asked to write two essays of not less than two hundred words each, one upon a subject drawn from the books in the foregoing list, and the other upon a subject drawn from experience or observation. The language of these essays must be grammatical and clear. The spelling, punctuation, and capitalizing must be correct. The applicant must show ability to discriminate in the use of words and to construct well-organized sentences and paragraphs. A topical outline should accompany each essay. The applicant should also be prepared to answer questions upon the fundamental principles of grammar and rhetoric.

English Literature.—The optional unit in this subject is expected to cover a year's work in addition to the three prescribed units in composition and rhetoric, described above. Stopford A. Brooke's *English Literature* (edition of 1900), or any other manual, may be used for an outline of the subject. As much time as practicable should be given to the careful reading of representative authors in each period.

N. B.—This requirement must not be confused with the reading of classics described under composition and rhetoric.

Mathematics.—The three units in mathematics required of all applicants include algebra through quadratics, and geometry, both

plane and solid. Beman and Smith's *Elements of Algebra,* and the same authors' *New Plane and Solid Geometry* are mentioned to indicate the scope and character of the work required.

Physics.—The required unit in physics includes an amount represented by Carhart and Chute's *High School Physics.* The instruction in the class room should be supplemented by work in the physical laboratory to the extent of at least one period a week throughout the school year.

Greek.—The two units in Greek should be made up of grammar, prose composition, and reading, as follows:

Grammar.—Goodwin's or Hadley's. The inflections must be thoroughly mastered.

Prose Composition.—Jones's Exercises, with special reference to the writing of Greek with the accents, and to the general principles of syntax. Woodruff's *Greek Prose Composition* is taken as an equivalent.

Reading.—Three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis* and two books of Homer.

The so-called continental sound of the vowels and diphthongs, and pronunciation according to the written accents are preferred.

Latin.—An applicant should have completed Jones's *First Latin Book* or an equivalent amount in some other introductory text-book; and should have read four books of Caesar's *Gallic War,* and one of the orations of Cicero.

The four units in Latin should be made up of grammar, prose composition, and reading, as follows:

Grammar.—A thorough preparation in the elements of etymology, syntax, and prosody.

Prose Composition.—Applicants will be asked to translate into Latin a passage of connected English narrative, based upon some portion of the Caesar or Cicero read. As a text-book, Jones's, Collar's, Deniell's, or Bennett's is recommended. Special care should be taken with the training in prose composition.

Reading.—Four books of Caesar's *Gallic War;* six select orations of Cicero; and six books of Virgil's *Aeneid.* For any two books of the *Aeneid,* 1,500 lines of Ovid may be substituted. The books named may serve to indicate the amount and kind of text

adapted to give the ability to read passages of moderate difficulty at sight, which is what the University requires.

The Roman method of pronouncing Latin is used at the University.

French.—The applicant who offers two units in this subject will be expected to read at sight easy French, and to translate correctly into French simple English sentences. The first year of preparation ought to be spent chiefly on the grammar and easy reading; and the second devoted to reading good modern French, accompanied by grammatical analysis and exercises in writing. The texts read should be chiefly narrative and conversational prose; modern, rather than classic, dramas should be read.

The applicant who offers four units in French should be prepared on the two units above described and on additional matter, as follows: The third and fourth years should be spent in acquiring as great a familiarity as possible with the literature, in further practice in composition, and, where feasible, in practice in conversation. Some of the plays of Corneille, Racine, and Molière should be read; some of the more modern plays of Hugo, Musset, and Dumas; some specimens of the best prose in history, memoirs, and essay; and some of the lyric poetry of this century. It is advised that the literature as a whole be studied in Saintsbury's or in Warren's Primer. The applicant ought also to be able to express himself in French grammatically and with ease in ordinary topics.

German.—The applicant who offers two units in German should be able to pronounce German correctly and to take part with reasonable correctness and facility in a simple conversation upon some topic drawn from his preparatory work. He will be expected to evince his thorough familiarity with the everyday facts of grammar by putting illustrative English phrases into German, and to be able to translate at sight a passage of fairly easy prose.

The applicant who offers four units in German should be prepared on the two units above described and on additional matter, as follows: He should have read five classical dramas, selected from the works of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing; and Schiller's *History of the Thirty Years' War,* or an equivalent amount of other historical reading or of good modern fiction. He will be

required to write a short essay in German upon some subject taken from the works which he presents. He ought also to be able to express himself in German grammatically and with ease on ordinary topics.

History.—The requirement of one, two, or three units in history may be met by selections from the following list:

Ancient History to the year 800 A. D., one unit.
Mediæval and Modern History, one unit.
English History, one unit.
United States History and Government, one unit.

A year's work in General History, with the use of such a book as Myers's *General History,* will still be accepted as one unit, though it is believed that better results will be obtained if a year is given to Ancient History down to the Fall of the Roman Empire (or, preferably, to the year 800 A. D.), and a year to Mediæval and Modern History.

Physiography.—Dryer's *Lessons in Physical Geography,* Davis's *Physical Geography,* or Tarr's *New Physical Geography* is recommended as a text-book. The text-book work should be supplemented by conferences, field excursions, laboratory work in meteorology, and the reading of such books as Geikie's *Earth Sculpture,* Shaler's *Outlines of the Earth's History* and *Aspects of the Earth,* Russell's *Lakes of North America, Glaciers of North America, Volcanoes of North America,* and *Rivers of North America,* and Muir's *Mountains of California.* In connection with the laboratory work, Davis's *Elementary Meteorology* and Ward's *Practical Exercises in Elementary Meteorology* are recommended.

Chemistry.—The nature and extent of the requirements in this subject are indicated by the mention of Freer's *Elementary Chemistry* as a text-book, or an equivalent amount in Remsen's *Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.* The study of the text should be accompanied by laboratory work.

Botany.—The unit required of those who offer botany for admission is expected to include as much as a competent teacher, trained in laboratory methods, can accomplish with his classes in a year. No attempt is here made to indicate the exact extent of the ground to be covered, for the teacher should have large liberty

in selecting material and topics as occasion requires; but it is recommended that one-half year be given to the form, structure, and habits of flowering plants, while the other half-year may be given to the natural groups of plants, physiology, and the adaptation of form and structure to environment.

The following text-books are recommended as offering numerous and helpful suggestions: Atkinson's *Elementary Botany;* Bailey's *Botany;* Barnes's *Plant Life;* Bergens's *Foundations of Botany;* Coulter's *Plant Relations and Plant Structures;* Spalding's *Introduction to Botany;* Stevens's *Introduction to Botany.* Ganong's *Teaching Botanist* is one of the most useful books for the teacher.

Zoology.—An applicant who offers a unit in zoology will be expected to have a knowledge of at least eight of the following animal types: 1 and 2. Two protozoa: Amœba, Paramœcium, Vorticella, Stentor, Volvox; 3. A sponge: Spongilla or Grantia; 4. A hydroid: Hydra, to be compared with a medusoid form; 5. An echinoderm: starfish or sea-urchin; 6. An Annelid: the earthworm of the leech; 7. A crustacean: crayfish, lobster, or crab; 8. An insect: butterfly (including immature stages), grasshopper, cricket, cockroach, or other insect; 9. A mollusk: the fresh water mussel or one of the snails; 10. A fish: minnow or perch; 11. An Amphibian: frog, toad, tree-toad, salamander (Amblystoma), or mudpuppy (Necturus).

These forms must be studied by the laboratory method. Laboratory work should be directed not merely toward a study of animal structure, but as far as practicable toward the study of habits and reactions. It should furnish the basis for the class room discussion of principles; especially of evolution. Of the four periods per week that must be given to the work, two at least should be laboratory periods of two hours each, and the other two should be given to recitations or other class exercises. Careful original notes and drawings must be presented by applicants as part of the examination.

The mention of the following books may serve to indicate the character of the work required: Needham's *Elementary Lessons in Zoology;* Davenport's *Introduction to Zoology;* Jordan and Kellogg's *Animal Life;* French's *Animal Activities.*

Biology.—One half of the work above outlined in botany

together with one half of that outlined in zoology, will meet the requirements in biology.

All matriculates who have any intention of practicing medicine in the State of Michigan must present their credentials to the Michigan State Board of Medical Examiners, as well as to the Faculty of the Department. The minimum legal requirements for admission to a medical school in this State are defined by statute.

Before admission to examination, every applicant is required to present to the Secretary of the Faculty the Treasurer's receipt for the payment of the matriculation fee and the annual fee. It will, therefore, be necessary for him to apply to the Steward at his office in University Hall, register his name as a student in the Homœopathic Medical College, and pay his fees to the Treasurer. In case of rejection, the money paid preliminary to examination will be refunded. . .

The applicant is advised to call in person upon the Dean or Secretary as soon as convenient after arrival in Ann Arbor.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Persons who have studied medicine elsewhere may be admitted to advanced standing upon evidence of proficiency in the studies which have already been pursued by the class to which they seek admission.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN

The course of instruction for women is in all respects equal to that for men. Practical Anatomy is pursued by the two sexes in separate rooms; but in the lectures, in public clinics, in the laboratories, and in various class exercises, it is found that both sexes may attend with propriety at the same time.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES

The following schedule shows the arrangement of studies for the course of four years. Three or more lectures are given each forenoon; the afternoons are devoted to laboratory and to clinical work.

FIRST YEAR

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FIRST SEMESTER

Subjects	*Hours Required*
Principles of Medicine,	1 hour per week.
Osteology,	2 hours per week.
General Anatomy,	2 hours per week.
General Chemistry,	5 hours per week.
Histology and Embryology,	3 hours per week.
Physics,	5 hours per week.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN SECOND SEMESTER

Subjects	*Hours Required*
Medicine, Minor Surgery,	1 hour per week.
General Anatomy,	2 hours per week.
Anatomy of Joints and Ligaments,	2 hours per week.
Organic Chemistry,	5 hours per week.
Histology and Embryology,	3 hours per week.

LABORATORY WORK IN THE FIRST YEAR

Subjects	*Hours Required**
Anatomy (2 periods),	Every day for 9 weeks.
Chemistry,	Every day for 9 weeks.
Histology and Embryology,	Every day for 9 weeks.

SECOND YEAR

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FIRST SEMESTER

Subjects	*Hours Required*
Materia Medica,	1 hour per week.
Physical Diagnosis,	1 hour per week.
Surgery,	1 hour per week.
Physiology,	5 hours per week.
Bacteriology,	3 hours per week.
Physiological Chemistry,	3 hours per week.

*Four to five hours constitute a day's work in the laboratory.

RECITATIONS AND RECITATIONS IN SECOND SEMESTER

Subjects	*Hours Required*
Materia Medica,	1 hour per week.
Physical Diagnosis,	1 hour per week.
Surgery,	1 hour per week.
Physiology,	3 hours per week.
Hygiene,	3 hours per week.
Pathology,	2 hours per week.

LABORATORY WORK IN SECOND YEAR

Subjects	*Hours Required*
Bacteriology,	Every day for 9 weeks.
Physiological Chemistry,	Every day for 9 weeks.

THIRD YEAR

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN THIRD YEAR

Subjects	*Hours Required*
Minor Gynæcology,	1 hour per week.
Major Gynæcology,	2 hours per week.
Obstetrics,	2 hours per week.
Surgery,	3 hours per week.
Theory and Practice,	3 hours per week.
Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology,	2 hours per week.
Materia Medica,	3 hours per week.
Pathology,	2 hours per week.

LABORATORY WORK IN THIRD YEAR

Subjects	*Hours Required*
Practical Pathology,	Every day for 9 weeks.

CLINICAL COURSES IN THIRD YEAR

Subjects	*Hours Required*
General Medicine,	3 hours per week.
Surgery,	4 hours per week.
Gynæcology,	4 hours per week.
Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology,	4 hours per week.

FOURTH YEAR

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FOURTH YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8 A. M.	PROF. HINSDALE Theory and Practice	PROF. HINSDALE Theory and Practice	PROF. DEWEY Materia Medica	PROF. DEWEY Materia Medica	PROF. HINSDALE Theory and Practice
9 A. M.	PROF. COPELAND Ophthalmology	PROF. SMITH Surgery	PROF. KINYON Gynæcology		PROF. COPELAND Otology
10 A. M.	PROF. KINYON Gynæcology	PROF. SMITH Surgical Clinic	PROF. HINSDALE Medical Clinic	PROF. SMITH Surgery	PROF. KINYON Obstetrics
11 A. M.		PROF. DEWEY Principles of Homœopathy	PROF. HINSDALE Medical Clinic		PROF. SMITH Surgery
1 P. M.	PROF. HINSDALE Medical Demonstration Clinic	PROF. COPELAND Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat	PROF. DEWEY Nervous Diseases and Clinic	PROF. COPELAND Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat	
2 P. M.	PROF. KINYON Gynæcological Clinic		PROF. KINYON Gynæcological Clinic		PROF. SMITH Surgical Clinic

FOURTH YEAR

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS IN FOURTH YEAR

SECOND SEMESTER

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8 A. M.	Prof. Hinsdale Theory and Practice	Prof. Hinsdale Theory and Practice	Prof. Dewey Materia Medica	Prof. Dewey Materia Medica	Prof. Hinsdale Theory and Practice
9 A. M.	Prof. Copeland Laryngology	Prof. Smith Surgery	Prof. Kinyon Gynæcology	Prof. Smith Surgery	Prof. Copeland Ophthalmology
10 A. M.		Prof. Smith Surgical Clinic	Prof. Hinsdale Medical Clinic	Prof. Smith Surgery	Prof. Smith Surgery
11 A. M.	Prof. Kinyon Gynæcology	Prof. Dewey Materia Medica	Prof. Hinsdale Medical Clinic	Prof. Kinyon Gynæcology	Prof. Goddard Medical Jurisprudence
1 P. M.	Prof. Hinsdale Medical Demonstration Clinic	Prof. Copeland Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat	Prof. Dewey Nervous Diseases and Clinic	Prof. Copeland Clinic, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat	
2 P. M.	Prof. Kinyon Gynæcological Clinic		Prof. Kinyon Gynæcological Clinic		Prof. Smith Surgical Clinic

THE PRACTICAL CHAIRS

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

Materia medica is taught as a natural science. Three lectures weekly are given upon these important subjects; the lectures are based as far as possible on studies of the original provings, paying special attention to the genius of each drug, its characteristics, and its relationship to other drugs. The physiological action of drugs, as ordinarily understood, is duly considered.

Systematic instruction in the principles and philosophy of Homœopathy is a special feature. This course, based upon Hahnemann's Organon is given to the whole class, beginners as well as advanced students, fixing thereby in the minds of students the underlying principles of the science of Homœopathic practice.

A thorough laboratory course in drug proving is one of the special features of this school. Students are required to do a certain amount of original work in drug pathogenesy under the supervision of the professor of materia medica. A course in homœopathic pharmacology is also given.

Text-books: Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura. Dunham's Lectures. Allen's Primer. Farrington. Dewey's Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Essentials of Therapeutics. Hahnemann's Organon. Boericke's Principles of Homœopathic Materia Medica.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY

Each student is required to prepare from the crude material, ready for use, a series of remedies. A practical course in field medical botany is given by a demonstrator who goes with the class to the place where native medical plants are found growing in their natural condition. The plants are gathered and prepared for making mother tinctures and triturations.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE

The principles of medicine are taught in a separate course in which the scientific explanation of disease, and the principles upon which a system of cure must be constructed, are discussed. Attention is given to historic medicine and the various systems that have been in vogue as means of attempted cure. In the medical clinic the idea is never lost sight of that the function of the physician is to cure the sick, and that to accomplish this end accurate prescribing is of the highest importance.

INTERNAL MEDICINE

The instruction in theory and practice is didactic and clinical. The subject is divided into separate courses covering all the ground, both general and special, with which a physician in general practice must be familiar. The aim is to make the student, by applying his knowledge of pathology, a good diagnostician, his knowledge of materia medica, a good prescriber. In the clinics especial attention is given to dietetics and other regimental means of treatment.

A special course in the feeding of invalids and infants is given in this department.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN

A thorough course of instruction is given in Pediatrics in connection with General Medicine. Especial attention is given to the general care, nursing, feeding and medical treatment of children. The professor in charge has devoted years of study to diseases peculiar to childhood.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS

These are taught as separate courses with the use of text-books supplemented by lectures and practical demonstrations. The courses occupy one hour a week throughout an entire year.

Text-Books: Theory and Practice, Raue, Goodno, Arndt, Tuhlmann, Stumpell, Lawrence, Osler, Cowperthwaite.

Children's Diseases: Fisher, Raue, Tooker, Douglas, Rotch.

Diagnosis: Bartlett, Simon, Vierordt, Loomis, Cabot.

Therapeutics: Dewey, Farrington, Cowperthwaite, Baer, Hempl, Bell, Brunton.

Special: Roger, Dunham, Hahnemann, Ziegler, Quain, Hughes, Grauvigle, Hale.

SURGERY

The lectures in this department comprise a continuous course of three years. They cover, systematically, the entire subject of general surgery.

During the second school year, a complete course of lectures is given on the general principles of surgery, minor surgery and bandaging.

The subjects of special, regional and operative surgery are divided into two courses. Each course is given in alternate years. Thus, while the juniors and seniors attend the same lectures, each graduating class will have covered the whole subject without repeating the work of the preceding year.

While the didactic work is intended to be complete enough to fit the student to take the examination given by any state examining board, the clinical teaching we consider of prime importance. When a patient enters the hospital, he is assigned to one of the senior students. It is his duty to take the history of the case and to make such examinations as will enable him to make a diagnosis. After the operation, the patient is his to care for until dismissed from the hospital. He is to do all the dressing and prescribe remedies under the direction of the surgeon in charge. One hour in the morning and one in the afternoon, are set aside for this work. This gives

the student the personal instruction of the teacher in charge.

Another important feature of our clinical work, is the assisting at operations. Each member of the senior class is required to be, for a certain period, assistant anæsthetist, anæsthetist, instrument man, second assistant and first assistant to the operator. Last year each member of the class spent, at least, ten weeks in this special work. All of the clinical assistants to the operator are members of the senior class. The house surgeon has the general oversight of the anæsthetics. The fact that our hospital is purely a clinical hospital, makes possible this laboratory method of clinical teaching.

Text-books: Homœopathic Text-Book, American Text-Book, Dacosta, Roberts, International Text-Book.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

The course of study in these branches is so arranged that separate lectures are given to the several classes in a graded course. Students are drilled in the fundamental branches of gynæcology, and are taught the use of instruments, the various methods of making gynæcological examinations, etc. With the third year the student enters upon both didactic and clinical work.

In the Gynæcological and Surgical clinics the seniors, by sections, assist in all operations, each one, in turn, getting actual experience in all the details of preparation, anesthetization, handling instruments, putting on dressing, etc. In this, the only practical way of teaching these subjects, every detail of technique is mastered. The student is told why and how the several steps are taken and the power of observation as well as mechanical dexterity, is developed to the highest possible degree.

In the last year of the course in Obstetrics, lectures are delivered upon special subjects, and the senior students are required to make physical and local examina-

tions in the sub-clinics of this department, thus familiarizing themselves with the various methods of practicing touch, palpation, obstetric ausculation, etc., utilizing to the best possible advantage the many patients availing themselves of this special department of the clinic. Cases of obstetrics are assigned to each senior for his especial delivery and personal attendance. In the year just closed each senior witnessed from ten to twenty confinements.

The students are not only thoroughly taught the general principles, and the management of normal labor and the puerperium, but are also well drilled regarding the forces involved in the mechanism of labor. They are then well prepared to understand the various abnormal and pathological conditions attending labor. Especial emphasis is placed upon the treatment of the pathology of the puerperium. The various obstetric operations are carefully outlined and explained, and many of them are illustrated from the numerous cases in the obstetric clinic.

Text-Books: Gynæcology—Wood, American Text-book, Reed. Kelly. Obstetrics—Leavitt, American Text-book, Williams, Reynolds and Newall.

OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOLOGY, AND LARYNGOLOGY

The proper treatment of most diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat depends upon an accurate diagnosis of the disease. Blindness is many times the result of some doctor's ignorance and neglect of the common diseases of the eye. Many functional nervous conditions and symptoms referred to remote portions of the body are now recognized to be "eye reflexes." The modern physician must know about these things, and be skilled in their diagnosis.

Regular lectures on these important specialties, amply illustrated from the abundance of clinical material at the disposal of the Faculty, are given in the third and fourth years. The eye and ear, nose and throat clinic forms one

of the most interesting features of the clinical work, and affords the class every facility for a thorough, practical study of all the diseases of these organs that come under the observation of the physician. Students have cases assigned them for dressing and treatment, from time to time, and thus acquire practical skill and knowledge in diagnosis, in the use of the various instruments, and in the correction of errors of refraction. Upward of fifteen hundred pathological conditions affecting these organs were presented this year. Practical application of the knowledge obtained in the bacteriological and pathological laboratories is made a special feature of this chair.

Text-Books: Eye—MacBride, Buffum, Angell, De Schweinitz, Fuchs, Boyle's Therapeutics, Nettleship, Jackson, Ballenger, Wiffern, Fick, May. Ear—Sterling, Winslow, Houghton, Dench, Field. Nose and Throat—Quay, Vehslage & Hallet, Ivins, Shurly, Coakley, Sajous, Bishop, Burnett's System, Brühl.

MENTAL DISEASES

A special course of lectures on mental diseases is given by Dr. Oscar R. Long, Superintendent of the State Asylum, Ionia.

Text-Books: Tolcott, Spitzka, Hammond, Kellogg.

NERVOUS DISEASES

Every effort has been used to make this department of study as complete as possible. There is an abundance of clinical material to demonstrate all the more frequent forms of nervous diseases, as well as many of the rarer ones.

Professor Dewey has been most ably assisted in this course by Dr. W. A. Polglase, Superintendent of the Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded, Lapeer.

Text-Books: Insanity—Worcester, Spitzka. Nervous Diseases—Martin's Manual, O'Connor, Elliott.

DEMONSTRATION COURSES IN THE SPECIALTIES

In the limited space of a college announcement it is impossible to enlarge upon all the good features of the school. It is the aim of this Faculty to give the student, not glittering generalities in medicine, but specific instruction in each branch of the science and art of practice.

Before graduation each student is required to do actual work in demonstrating his medical and surgical skill. By operation upon the cadaver and upon animals; by manipulation of manikins and models; by actual dressing of wounds and bandaging; by thorough drill in the practical use of the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope, the test case and spectacle fitting; by the use of the microscope and spectroscope; by the making of tinctures and dilutions; by bedside demonstrations and examinations; by actual prescribing—these are the methods by which the students become practical and are prepared to make successful physicians. The classes are divided into sections, so that in turn each individual has his share of actual work.

All these demonstration courses are given without extra expense. In most colleges a fee is required in each of half a dozen specialties, but it has been decided to give this work without charge. Also, students assist at operations and take turns in ward visiting. It is believed that the advantages offered for the practical application of theoretical knowledge are unsurpassed in this country. Students come in personal contact with the members of the Faculty, and profit accordingly.

COMBINATION COURSE IN LETTERS AND MEDICINE

The standard of educaton is being so rapidly advanced that there has been demand recently for a course of study looking to a collegiate degree, as well as a medical. For

several years the University of Michigan has offered such an arrangement. By the combined course a student may acquire the degree of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine in six years. The following statement outlines such a plan:

COMBINED COURSE IN COLLEGIATE AND MEDICAL STUDIES

The subjects included in the first two years of the curriculum of the Homœopathic Medical College are all provided for in the courses of instruction given in the Literary Department. The character and the extent of the instruction in these subjects are not, however, in all cases identical in the two departments. The following scheme is, therefore, given to show which of the courses offered in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts are accepted in the Homœopathic Medical College, as covering the requirements in the corresponding course given in that department.

FIRST YEAR

Medical Courses.	*Literary Courses.*
Anatomy and Osteology,	Human Anatomy: Courses 1, 2, 3, 5.*
General Chemistry,	General Chemistry: Courses 1, 2.
Organic Chemistry,	Organic Chemistry: Course 28.
Laboratory Chemistry,	Analytical Chemistry: Course 3.
Physics,	Physics: Course 1.
Bacteriology,	Bacteriology: Courses 2, 3.
Histology,	Zoology: Course 6 or 7.

SECOND YEAR

Medical Courses.	*Literary Courses.*
Anatomy,	Human Anatomy: Courses 4, 6.
Physiology,	Physiology: Courses 1, 2.
Hygiene,	Hygiene: Courses 1, 1*a*.
Embryology,	Zoology: Course 9.
Physiological Chemistry,	Physiological Chemistry: Courses 6, 7.

*Course 4 in Zoology is accepted in place of Human Anatomy 1; and Course 8 in Zoology is accepted in place of Human Anatomy 2 and 3.

A student who intends to pursue the study of medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College after taking his bachelor's degree, may shorten his total period of residence at the University by electing, as an undergraduate, the courses above named; the precise amount of time gained depending upon the amount of the required medical work he may be able to complete. If he wishes to arrange his work in such a way as, after receiving his bachelor's degree, to secure admission to the third year of the course in the Homoeopathic Medical College, and to earn the two degrees in six years of study, he must complete all the above-named accepted courses before taking his first degree; and he must also make his intention known to the President of the University as early as the beginning of his last year of undergraduate work, and obtain special permission to be registered as a student in medicine.

While the opportunity to combine collegiate and medical work is open to all students in the Literary Department of the University, it is probable that a course of study which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science will be most attractive to those who intend also to take the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Students who wish to take advantage of the opportunity here offered for combined collegiate and medical work should consult frequently after the first year with a committee appointed to consider questions arising in this connection. This committee at present consists of Professors HINSDALE and COPELAND.

A student who aims to earn two degrees, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine, in six years will find it necessary to arrange his studies with this end in view from the beginning of his first year of residence at the University. The amount of work prescribed for the two degrees is sufficient to fill nearly all the student's time, leaving only a small number of hours free for electives. To enable such a student to plan his work intelligently and systematically, a scheme of study covering four years is here given. The scheme does not represent a complete prescribed course, nor the only course possible, but it is intended to show an order in which the prescribed studies may be taken to advantage. Some elective work in addition will be needed to satisfy the requirements for the bachelor's degree.

FIRST YEAR

First Semester: French, four hours; German, four hours; English, two hours; Mathematics, three hours; General Chemistry, three hours.

Second Semester: French or German, four hours; Mathematics, four hours; Physics, five hours; General Chemistry, three hours.

SECOND YEAR

First Semester: English, two hours; Analytical Chemistry, five hours; General Biology, five hours; Bacteriology, three hours.

Second Semester: Organic Chemistry, four hours; Zoology, three hours; Bacteriology, five hours.

THIRD YEAR

Italics indicate medical courses.

First Semester: Hygiene, three hours; *Osteology* (Human Anatomy, two hours; or Zoology, five hours); *Embryology* (Zoology, six hours; or the medical course in *Embryology*, for which, however, no credit is given toward the degree of Bachelor of Science); *General Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, two hours; to be omitted, if Zoology is taken in second semester).

Second Semester: Hygiene, two hours; *Histology* (Zoology, five hours); *General Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, two hours; or in place of Human Anatomy, Zoology, six hours).

FOURTH YEAR

First Semester: Physiological Chemistry, five hours; Human Anatomy, two hours; *Practical Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, four hours); Physiology, five hours.

Second Semester: Physiological Chemistry, three hours; *Practical Anatomy* (Human Anatomy, four hours), five hours; Physiology, five hours.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS

At the end of each semester, examinations (written, oral, or both written and oral) are held on all subjects taught during the semester, and each student's grade is

entered upon the records of the Faculty. Students *"conditioned"* cannot apply for another examination in the same subject until the close of the next course or semester, except that a student conditioned at the close of the college year may ask for another examination in the first two weeks of the following year. Students reported *"not passed"* are required to take the course over again before applying for another examination.

No student can be admitted to the senior class who has not passed all his work of the freshman and sophomore years.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a student must be twenty-one years of age, and possess a good moral character. He must have completed the required courses in laboratory work, and have passed satisfactory examinations on all the required studies included in the full course of instruction. He must have been engaged in the study of medicine for the period of four years, the last of which must have been in this college. He must have presented a thesis showing a satisfactory amount of original research along medical, or closely related scientific lines.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS

Two House Physicians to the University Hospital Homœopathic are appointed each year.

The appointments are usually made from among the members of the graduating class.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS

Each member of the Faculty belonging to the clinical staff appoints each session a senior student to act as his clinical clerk, whose duty it is to conduct the reporting of

all cases under treatment. The holding of one of these positions is found to be of very great practical utility to the student.

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION

Every encouragement is offered graduates who desire special privileges for study. Medical science has made such rapid progress during recent years that graduates of a short time ago feel the necessity of returning to the medical centers for further light in the modern advances. The great laboratories and special courses of this college offer superior advantages to graduates. Any physician desiring to avail himself of the privileges here offered should correspond with the Secretary.

This graduate work is also offered to students who have taken the full work. Some of these courses may be outlined as follows:

COURSES IN HYGIENE AND BACTERIOLOGY

a. This consists of advanced bacteriological studies, such as the student may elect. The course is open only to those who have taken the required course in bacteriology.

b. This is arranged especially for health officers, and includes the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food, water, soil, and air.

IN ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS

This covers the subject of diagnosis, electrolysis, the management of continuous current and cautery batteries, induction coils, and the static machine in their therapeutic applications.

IN PATHOLOGY

The systematic course in pathological histology is open to graduates, as are also special courses in the pathological histology of organs, tumors, blood, etc. Those wishing to take the latter courses must have had the necessary preliminary training.

COURSES IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

a. A course in physiological demonstrations, especially those intended to illustrate class lectures. This course is designed for those who teach physiology, but have not had opportunity of learning the methods of preparing physiological experiments.

b. For those who have sufficient training in laboratory methods, the apparatus and facilities of the laboratory are offered for the investigation of special problems.

c. A course in histological technique, including the methods of preparing, staining, and sectioning tissues. This course is designed for those desiring to fit themselves for histological research.

d. A course on the microscopical anatomy of the eye and ear and the central nervous system.

IN CHEMISTRY

Graduates may select work in any of the courses provided for the several departments of the University. The courses in analytical chemistry and organic chemistry, twenty-one in number, are designated in the University Calendar. Special studies for individual purposes may be undertaken. Opportunity for research is given. The chemical library is supplied with the extensive repositories of science required in research, and with a wide range of literature of applied chemistry. In any part of the laboratory, graduates may select any work they are prepared to pursue.

IN ANATOMY

a. The course in Anatomy of the Nervous System is also open to graduate students.

b. To those who have had sufficient training in laboratory methods, facilities will be offered for the investigation of special problems of anatomy.

c. Facilities will also be offered for the thorough study of regions of special surgical importance.

IN MATERIA MEDICA, PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS, SURGERY, OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY, OBSTETRICS, AND GYNAECOLOGY

By special arrangement with the professor in charge, instruction may be had in any one or more of these special branches. Demonstration courses in all these lines are given to the students during the junior and senior years.

CLINICAL COURSE FOR PRACTITIONERS

For seven years the Faculty has offered the profession an annual clinical course. So popular has this plan proved that more than three hundred physicians have profited by it. A time is chosen when physicians can be spared from home. Solid clinical work for five days illustrates all the new medical and surgical methods. The evenings are devoted to lectures by members of the Faculty or distinguished visiting physicians. No fee is charged for this course. In connection with it, however, and continuing to the close of a second week, is a post-graduate course of lectures and demonstration, for which a fee of ten dollars is charged. At its close, a certificate duly signed by the Faculty, is granted such graduates in medicine as give evidence of attendance.

OTHER FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION

There are ample collections of plates, photographs, models, specimens, preparations, apparatus, and instruments for illustrating the different studies embraced in the course. Additions are made from time to time to these collections, so that the members of the Faculty are able to adopt every new method of illustration, and to exhibit to the classes each year all important improvements in the way of instruments and apparatus that are employed in the practice of medicine and surgery, and to show their application.

The following paragraphs may serve to indicate the extent of some of these collections.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

The museums of the late Professors Ford and Sager, embracing several thousand specimens, the result of many years' labor in collecting and preparing materials intended to aid directly in teaching, are now the property of the University, and are used in the daily work of the class rooms. These museums contain a

valuable collection of bones, illustrating healthy, as well as diseased, conditions, the various changes that occur from infancy to old age, and the processes of first and second dentition; dissections, general and partial, of the vascular, nervous, and muscular system, both normal and abnormal; models of various portions of the body in wax, papier-maché and plaster, illustrating morbid growths, skin diseases, etc.; preparations in the comparative embryology, neurology, and craniology of the vertebrate; in human embryology in the anatomy and pathology of the diseases of women, etc. The collection of monstrosities, both single and double, of man and of the lower animals, is one of the largest in the United States.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND LIBRARY

Students in medicine have access to the botanical, zoological, and geological cabinets of the University, estimated to contain 255,000 specimens. The Medical Library contains above 10,000 volumes. The General Library, containing about 100,000 volumes, is also open to all students. A complete catalogue, arranged both by authors and by subjects, is accessible to readers. The leading medical periodicals of this country and of Europe are taken and kept on file. Important additions have recently been made to the collection of works on Homœopathy. There is also a free reading room in the Homœopathic Building, where all the Homœopathic publications of note are kept on file.

FACILITIES FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

The Waterman Gymnasium.—The University is now provided with an excellent gymnasium, which has cost about $65,000. Of this sum $20,000 was given by the late Joshua W. Waterman, of Detroit, in honor of whom the building is named, about $26,000 was raised by private subscription, and $6,000 was turned over by the trustees of a fund that has been accumulated in recent years through the effort of students. The main floor, which is a rectangle with truncated corners and dimensions of 150 by 90 feet, is well supplied with the various kinds of apparatus usually found in the best modern gymnasiums. A number of smaller

rooms are devoted to administration, fencing, boxing, and other special purposes, while the basement is given up to baths and lockers. The main hall is lighted in the daytime by means of a large skylight 60 feet above the floor, and in the evening by electricity. A gallery makes room for an elliptical running track 375 feet in length.

In the conduct of the gymnasium the aim is not so much the development of a few gymnastic experts as the provision of wholesome physical exercise for the many. Thus far the work has been voluntary. The facilities of the building, including physical examinations and instruction, are free to all students, the only charge being a rental of $2 a year for a locker. The Woman's Building and Gymnasium is now finished and occupied.

Supervision of Athletics.—A level field of ten acres, owned by the University and situated a few minutes' walk southward from the campus, has been set apart and equipped especially for open-air sports. The campus itself still provides room for tennis courts and also for a small practice-ground close by the gymnasium. The general supervision of athletic sports is vested in a committee of nine, consisting of five professors elected annually by the University Senate, and four students chosen by the Students' Athletic Association. The Board of Control thus constituted has charge of all matters involving the relation of athletic sports to the University; for example, the eligibility of players proposed for any University team, the arrangement of intercollegiate games, the granting of leave of absence, the investigation of charges of misconduct on the part of players. The policy of the Board is to foster the spirit of honor and gentlemanliness in athletics, to suppress evil tendencies, and to see to it that play shall not encroach too much upon the claims of work. For the furtherance of these ends certain specific rules and regulations have been adopted, a copy of which can be had on application to the Steward of the University.

Other Facilities.—Students in the Homœopathic College have the privilege of attending the scientific and philosophical lectures collateral to medicine, given in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

AIDS TO MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE

The Students' Christian Association, which has a large membership, holds stated meetings for religious and for social improvement. Through the enterprising efforts of the Association and the benevolence of those interested in its aims, a spacious and beautiful building, called Newberry Hall, has been erected for its use opposite the University Campus.

The Young Men's Christian Association has equipped and maintains a beautiful home for its members.

The churches of the city of Ann Arbor are cordially thrown open to the students, whose interests are largely consulted by the pastors in their pulpit instruction and in their plans of work. There are churches of the following communions in the city: Baptist, Congregationalist, the Disciples, German Lutheran, German Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Unitarian.

Guilds, and other societies, consisting chiefly of students, have been organized in several of the churches, both for religious and moral culture and for social entertainment. The Hobart Guild, connected with St. Andrews Church (Protestant Episcopal), has a commodious building, called Harris Hall, planned and equipped for the objects of the Guild; and two of the several lectureships contemplated in its plans have been endowed—the Baldwin Lectures for the Establishment and Defense of Christian Truth, and the Charlotte Wood Slocum Lectureship on Christian Evidences. The Tappan Presbyterian Association occupies the building known as McMillan Hall; it owns a theological library of several thousand volumes, and maintains annual courses of lectures upon church history and church work. The Methodist Episcopal Church has organized the Wesleyan Guild, and has a permanent fund for the support of the Henry M. Loud Lectureship; each college year five or six lectures on living topics are given by eminent men. Unity Club is a society formed by the Unitarian Church with similar purposes. The Foley Guild is an organization of Roman Catholic students under the patronage of the Rt. Reverend John S. Foley, bishop of the diocese. The society organized with the Church of the Disciples is called the Inland League.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

Lecture Association.—The Students' Lecture Association provides each year, at a low price for admission, an attractive series of lectures and musical entertainments.

Choral Union.—The Choral Union is an organization of students and others, for the study and practice of choral music under the direction of the Professor of Music in the University, and for the promotion of general musical culture. Under its auspices, and with the co-operation of the University Musical Society, a series of concerts is given each year, and in the spring the May Festival.

The Columbian Exposition Organ, which was purchased for the University and is now known as the Frieze Memorial Organ, in memory of the late Professor Henry Simmons Frieze, is used in this course of concerts.

Other Organizations.—Several organizations of University officers and students are maintained for the reading of papers and the holding of conferences on topics of interest that do not fall within the scope of ordinary class-room work; and some of them also aim to secure each year speakers of prominence to give public addresses on subjects germane to the purpose of the organization.

The students of the Department of Law arrange annually for a celebration of Washington's birthday.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

In connection with the Hospital there is a training school for nurses under the charge of a competent and experienced principal. The term of study and service extends through three years, at the expiration of which time those who have reached the required standard are granted certificates of graduation, signed by the President and Secretary of the University.

Instruction in the theory and practice of modern nursing is given by a faculty of physicians and graduate nurses.

Applicants for admission must be of high character, good health, and high-school education.

During the three years' training, instruction is given in the following branches: Hygiene, Medical Lectures, Surgical Lec-

tures, Gynæcological Lectures, Eye and Ear Lectures, Nose and Throat Lectures, Obstetrical Lectures, Diseases of Children, Electrotherapeutics, Physiological Chemistry, Massage, Nervous and Mental Diseases, Diseases of the Skin, Practical Dietetics, Bacteriology, Theory and Practice of Nursing.

For further information about the school application may be made to the Dean of the Training School Faculty, Dr. ROYAL S. COPELAND.

FEES AND EXPENSES*

Matriculation Fee.—For Michigan students, *ten dollars;* for all others, *twenty-five dollars.*

Annual Fee.—For Michigan Students, *thirty-five dollars;* for all others, *forty-five dollars.*

Diploma Fee.—For all alike, *ten dollars.*

Laboratory Expenses.—In the laboratories, the students pay for the material used, and the expenses vary somewhat with the care and economy practiced. The required laboratory courses cost approximately as follows:—

Anatomy	$10 00
Chemistry	15 00
Bacteriology	15 00
Physiological Chemistry	15 00
Histology	7 00
Pathological Histology	10 00

The total amount of fees paid to the University during the whole four years' course for matriculation, incidental expenses, material used, and diploma, is, for Michigan students, about $240.00, and, for others, about $295.00, varying a little with the student's actual laboratory expenses.

Other Expenses.—Students obtain board and lodging in private families for from three to five dollars a week. Clubs are

*The Matriculation Fee and the Annual Fee must be paid in advance. No portion of the fees can be refunded, except by order of the Board of Regents, to students who leave the University during the academic year.

also formed, in which the cost of board is from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half a week. Room rent varies from seventy-five cents to two dollars a week for each student. There are no dormitories and no commons connected with the University. The University does not undertake to furnish manual labor to students; yet many find opportunities in the city for remunerative work. Students on arriving in Ann Arbor can obtain information in regard to rooms and board by calling at the Steward's office.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The society meets annually on the day preceding the commencement exercises of the University. It is very desirable that every graduate of the College should enroll himself a member of the society. A cordial invitation is extended to every alumnus of the College to be present at the next meeting of the association. The officers of the association are: President, J. M. Lee, M.D., Rochester, N. Y.; Vice-President, E. A. Clark, M.D., Ann Arbor; Secretary, N. H. Chamberlain, M.D., Sonora, Tuolumme Co., Cal.; Treasurer, F. J. Peck, M.D., Ansonia, Conn.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN SOCIETY

The Carroll-Dunham Charter was established years ago, and has been active in advancing the scholarship of our classes and cordial social relations among its members.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

Students arriving in Ann Arbor, and desiring further information, should apply at the office of the Faculty, in the Homœopathic College, North University Avenue. The office will be open daily during the latter part of September, and members of the Faculty, or some one who can give information, will be in attendance.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Michigan, or Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, Dean.

COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHY

The prospective student will please fill out the following blank, and mail it to the Secretary of the Faculty.

Name .....

Age .....

Parent or Guardian .....

Class .....

If a Graduate, of what College? .....

Home Address .....

Occupation of Father .....

.....

STUDENTS

RESIDENT GRADUATES

NAME	RESIDENCE
Robert Alexander Campbell, M.D., *Chicago Homœopathic College,*	*Los Angeles, Cal.*
Fred Kittridge Lenfesty, M.D., *Western University,*	*Mount Clemens.*
Charles L. Swift, M.D., *Hahnemann Medical College,*	*Auburn, N. Y.*

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
William Don Brooks,	*Ann Arbor.*
Oscar Cornelius Dixon,	*Niles.*
William Eck Doran,	*Colon.*
Leon J. Gibson,	*Vassar.*
Corden Thorn Graham,	*Rochester, N. Y.*
Awra Andrews Hoyt,	*Battle Creek.*
Cecil Jordan,	*Wabash, Ind.*
Clyde Allen Lown,	*Butte, Mont.*
Harold Luce Lown,	*Butte, Mont.*
Frederick Webster McAfee,	*Cottam, Ont.*
Ferdinand Claudius McCormick, M.D., *Northwestern University,*	*Normal, Ill.*
Arthur Holmes Norton, A.B.,	*Ann Arbor.*
Ebenezer Payne, B.S., *Rhode Island State College,*	*Great Barrington, Mass.*
Luther Peck, B.S., *University of Maine,*	*Monson, Mass.*
Samuel Schaefer, A.B.,	*Wykoff, Minn.*
Howard Francis Schell,	*Cincinnati, O.*
James Wallace Sooy,	*Wayland.*
Charles Frederick Swift,	*Auburn, N. Y.*
Virgil Lucius Weir,	*Warren, O.*
George Pray Winchell,	*Ionia.*
Augusta Genevieve White, B.S., *Bucknell University,*	*Bradford, Pa.*

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Harold Hill Baker,	*Rochester, N. Y.*
Bertha Anne Davis,	*Flint.*
Alexander Sanders DeWitt,	*Hart.*
Minnetta Celina Flinn,	*Wabash, Ind.*
Ethel May Knisely,	*Barberton, O.*
Helen Lee, A.B.,	*Bangor, Me.*
Harlen MacMullen,	*Bay City.*
William Frank Maxwell,	*Cardington, O.*
Llewella Maria Merrow,	*Norridgewock, Me.*
John Edwin Strain,	*Great Falls, Mont.*
Henry Telford,	*Emington, Ill.*
William George Weideman,	*West Bay City.*

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Melvin Elwell Chandler,	*Ann Arbor.*
Leo Josephus Crum,	*Owosso.*
Adolph Herdman Friedman,	*Wind Gap, Pa.*
Neil Goodrich,	*Ganges.*
Hans Peter Gotfredsen,	*Manistee.*
James LeRoy Hondorf,	*Rochester, N.*
Clarence Ludlam Hyde,	*Buffalo, N. Y.*
Georgia Helen Jordan,	*Wabash, Ind.*
Howard Bligh Kinyon,	*Ann Arbor.*
Mabel Hannah Knapp,	*Buffalo, N. Y.*
Nora Rice Miller,	*Fort Collins, Col.*
Alfred Eddward Athelstan Mummery,	*Ann Arbor.*
Esther Kempton Payne,	*Gloversville, N. Y.*
John Albert Reese,	*Eau Claire.*
Arthur Paul Schulz,	*Fort Wayne, Ind.*
Archer Leroy Smethers,	*York, Pa.*
William Howard Smith, B.S., *Michigan Agricultural College,*	*Cedar Springs.*
Montgomery Alexander Stuart,	*Detroit.*
*Welcome Joseph Tinker,	*New Lothrop.*

The following students, enrolled in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, are also pursuing studies as second-year students in the Homœopathic Medical College.

NAME	RESIDENCE
Neil Isaac Bentley,	*Ann Arbor.*
Don Dewitt Knapp,	*Fenton.*

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE
Charles S. Ballard,	*Flint.*
Hugh McDowell Beebe,	*Sidney, O.*
Charles Grant Burgess,	*Brighton.*
James Arthur Elson,	*Albion, N. Y.*
Charles Hill Freeborn,	*Wadsworth, O.*
Clarence Gillette,	*Niles.*
Harrison Hobbs,	*New Orleans, La.*
Ford Nelson Jones,	*Detroit.*
Elmer Ewell Owen,	*Warsaw, N. Y.*
Charles Carroll Waggoner,	*Corry, Pa.*
Cleodolinda DeWees Walker,	*Steubenville, O.*

The following students, enrolled in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, are also pursuing studies as first-year students in the Homœopathic Medical College:

NAME	RESIDENCE
Rhoda Pamela Farquharson,	*Detroit.*
John Clarence Smith,	*Ann Arbor.*

*Deceased.